The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 25. Whole No. 739. NEW YORK, JUNE 18, 1904. Price per Copy, 10c

Contents

Jessie Hays McCullagh Cot- 1902 page

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

What the Country Thinks of Colorado 869
Aspects of the War in Cartoon . . . 871
The Deficit 872
Cartoon Raps at the Democracy . . 872
The Knox Appointment and the Trusts 873
A Republican Boom for Folk in Missouri 874
Secretary Shaw and the Exposition Finances 874
Topics in Brief 875

LETTERS AND ART:

Art Tendencies at the Royal Academy 876
A Severe Russian Criticism of the French Drama of To-day . . . 877
London as a Music-Center 878
Maurice Jókai, the Great Magyar Romancist 878
Sainte-Beuve and Modern Criticism . 879

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Mind of a Monkey 881
A Mule and Its Offspring 881
Straightening the Bent Shaft of a Battle-ship 882
High-Power Wire-Wound Guns . . 882
A Machine for Magnifying Time . . 884
Nerve-Oscillations 884
A Reversed Locomotive 884
Science Brevities 884

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Will Japan Become Christian? . . 885
Portraits: Two Christian Japanese Admirals 885
Is the Theologian Disappearing? . . 885
Conditional Fatherhood of God . . . 886
"The Great Delusion of Our Time" . 886
A Reaction Toward Mysticism . . . 887
A Clerical Campaign Against Divorce 888

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Kuropatkin's Choice Between Offensive and Defensive 889
Cartoons: German Jollity Over Russian Reverses 889
Portraits: Promoters of the Kuropatkin Plan 890
Suppressed Horrors of Russian Bureaucracy 890
Pope Pius Reversing Pope Leo's Policy 890
Concordatory Cartoonry 891
President Roosevelt Jars Europe Again 892

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY: . 893-4

Reviews of: "The Land of Little Rain" (Austin); "The Problems of the Present South" (Murphy); "By the Fireside" (Wagner); "Early Western Travels" (Thwaites); "A Little Tragedy of Tien-Tsin" (Matthews).

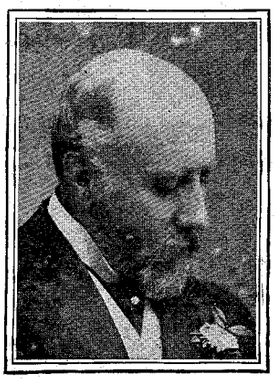
MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 895
Current Poetry 895
More or Less Pungent 896
Current Events 897
Chess 899

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 44-60 E. 23rd ST., N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Books by A. T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.



DR. SCHOFIELD

"Dr. Schofield is a good example of the highest type of modern physician, broad-minded, scientific, clear-headed, and equipped with an enormous fund of information bearing upon the subjects of which he writes."
—*Good Health*, New York.

Practical Helps for All Nerve-Sufferers

Nerves in Disorder

This book seeks to dispel ignorance regarding all functional nerve diseases and to set forth scientific principles for successfully treating these troubles.

Philadelphia Telegraph: "It is a work valuable alike to professional and non-professional readers, and if carefully read will be found of great help in the prevention and cure of many forms of nervous troubles common to-day."

12mo, Cloth, 218 pp. $1.50 postpaid.

The Relations of Mind to Disease

The Force of Mind

The action of the mind in the cause and cure of many disorders is considered in this book from new and scientific standpoints.

Scottish Medical and Surgical Journal: "Fitted to prove a stimulus to thought upon a subject of much importance to the medical profession."

The Scotsman, Edinburgh: "Thoughtful, earnest, and fully informed."

12mo, Cloth, 347 pp. $2.00 postpaid.

New Lights on the Scientific Sources of Character

Springs of Character

This work gives the latest scientific information on the sources and qualities of character, showing the importance of character and the soundest principles for its development.

Philadelphia Daily Evening Telegraph: "The object has been to present the best that has been said on character, to arrange the matter systematically, and to present the subject lucidly."

8vo, Cloth, 259 pp. $1.50 postpaid.

Scientific Studies into the Mind

The Unconscious Mind

A study into the mysteries of the mind and their relations to physical and psychical life, containing the latest scientific research on this subject.

T. M. Hartman, D.D., McKeesport, Pa.: "It is a masterly book on a subject that demands the earnest consideration of all scholars and thinkers, and is intensely fascinating from lid to lid."

8vo, Cloth, 451 pp. $2.00 postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

USEFUL AND DIVERTING BOOKS FOR LAWYERS

Hirsch's Tabulated Digest of the Divorce Laws

of the United States; showing at a glance, in tabular form, the divorce laws of every state in the Union, *including new laws and revisions to date.* By HUGO HIRSCH. Folding chart, cloth cover. Price, $1.50 net. Postage, 3 cents.

Rufus William Peckham, Justice United States Supreme Court: "It bears the marks of great research and labor. . . . It can not but prove a great saving of time and trouble in an investigation of such laws whenever that becomes necessary."

A Brief of Necroscopy and its Medico-Legal Relation

A Pocket Handbook of Practical Medical Information for the Physician, Lawyer, or Expert Witness. To the attorney it will act as an excellent guide not only as to cross-examination of the operator, but especially to find out whether the post-mortem was properly made as required by the law, and also whether the diagnosis be correct or faulty. These very important points may be the means of convicting the guilty and not the innocent. By GUSTAV SCHMITT, M.D. Pocket size. 16mo, leather, 186 pp. $1.00 net.

Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, Supreme Court of Errors, State of Connecticut: "Dr. Schmitt's Manual will be an important guide to lawyers in cross-examining expert witnesses and particularly in cases where poisoning is charged."

Before an Audience

The author devotes particular attention to the use of the will in public speaking, and emphasizes creative rather than imitative speaking. By NATHAN SHEPPARD, compiler "The Dickens Reader," etc. 12mo, cloth, 152 pp. Price, 75 cents.

The Literary World, Boston: "We advise every public speaker to read at least the opening chapter of this book; the rest will follow."

English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions

More than 7,500 classified and discriminated synonyms of the English language and nearly 4,000 antonyms, with notes and illustrative examples on the correct use of prepositions. By JAMES C. FERNALD. 8vo, 574 pp., cloth, $1.50.

Pres. Cochran, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute: "This book will do more to secure rhetorical perspicuity, propriety, and precision of expression than any other text-book of higher English yet produced."

The Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations

Thirty thousand choice quotations with 86,000 lines of concordance. Proverbs from the French, German, and other modern foreign languages, each followed by its English translation. Also a full list of Latin law terms and their translations. By J. K. HOYT. Cover design by George Wharton Edwards. 8vo, 1,205 pp. Prices: Buckram, $6.00; law sheep, $8.00; half morocco, $10.00; full morocco, $12.00.

Hon. Joseph H. Choate: "I have always found it the most complete and useful book of the kind ever published."

Curiosities of Law and Lawyers

The author, who has the experience of half a century's active practice of law, has collected hundreds of bright sayings, interesting facts, anecdotes about lawyers, curious legal cases and documents, and jokes between counsel, client, or prisoner. By CROAKE JAMES. 8vo, 798 pp., cloth, $3.00.

The Courant, Hartford, Conn.: "It contains many amusing stories and anecdotes, the range of subjects being a very wide one."

Ten Years a Police Court Judge

Facts and experiences appealing strongly to the lawyer. By JUDGE WIGLITTLE. 12mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 25 cts.

Judge Clark Jilson, of Worcester, Mass.: "Nothing in the book is overdrawn, and the racy style of the author keeps up the reader's interest from the beginning to the close."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Publishers, NEW YORK

JUST PUBLISHED

Electro-Diagnosis and Electro-Therapeutics

A Guide for Practitioners and Students

By Dr. TOBY COHN
Nerve Specialist, Berlin

Translated from the Second German Edition by

Francis A. Scratchley, M.D.
Chief of Clinic, Diseases of the Nervous System, and Instructor in Electro-Diagnosis and Electro-Therapeutics, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Consulting Neurologist to the Home for Incurables, etc.

With 8 Plates and 39 Illustrations

The Scope of the Work

The contents include a clear and concise explanation of the principles of electricity, and the latest research as to the psychological effects of electricity upon the human body is given, with a conservative discussion of its therapeutic value. The author avoids abstruse technicalities, and his explanations of instruments are made clear by means of drawings. Physicians and medical students will find definite directions for making electrical diagnosis, with the most careful instructions for applying the electric current to the muscles. The book has already met with great popularity abroad, this being the second German edition.

Valuable Instruction Plates

The full-page plates show in detail all the muscles of the body accurately charted. These all have "overlay" sheets of transparent paper with exact diagrams underneath showing the precise places where electricity should be applied to obtain the best curative results.

Some Topics Treated

- The Galvanic Apparatus
- The Laws of Contraction
- Nerves and Muscles of the Body
- Electrical Investigation of the Sensory Organs and of Electrical Sensibility
- Franklinization
- Teslaization
- The Faradic Apparatus
- The Method of Investigation
- Changes in the Reaction of Muscles and Motor Nerves
- Resistance
- Electro-Therapeutics
- Special Diseases
- Galvano and Faradic Therapeutic Apparatus
- New Application of Electricity

8vo, cloth, 293 pages, illustrated and thoroughly indexed. $2 net. By mail, $2.13

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs.,
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATIONAL

Staunton Military Academy

AN IDEAL HOME SCHOOL FOR MANLY BOYS

130 Boys from 25 States last session. Largest Private School in State of Virginia. Boys from 10 to 18 years old prepared for Universities, Government Academies, or Business.

1,600 feet above sea-level; pure, dry, bracing mountain air of the famous, proverbially healthful and beautiful valley of the Shenandoah. Pure mineral spring waters. High moral tone. Parental discipline. Military training develops obedience, promptness, health, manly carriage. Fine, shady lawns, expensively equipped gymnasium and athletic park. All manly sports encouraged. Daily drills and exercises in open air. Boys from homes of refinement and culture only desired. Personal, individual instruction by our TUTORIAL SYSTEM. Standards and traditions high. ACADEMY FORTY-FOUR YEARS OLD. Charges $300.00. Handsome catalogue free. Address

Captain WM. H. KABLE, A.M., Principal, Staunton, Va.

Racine College Grammar School

"The School that makes Manly Boys"

Graduates enter any College or University. Social and Athletic Advantages. Military Drill.

For Boys of 8 to 17 years old.

Separate house and Teachers for the Little Boys. Illustrated Catalogue sent on application to

Henry Douglas Robinson, Warden, Racine, Wis.

IN CALIFORNIA

PALO ALTO ACADEMY

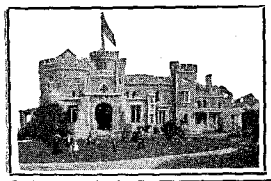
A Modern School for Boys and Young Men

Prepares students for Stanford University and all leading colleges. Located one mile from Stanford University, 34 miles from San Francisco. A postal brings full particulars of the Academy's SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES. Address

Maynard Shipley, Superintendent, Palo Alto, Cal.

Miss C. E. MASON'S SUBURBAN SCHOOL for Girls

THE CASTLE



Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. An ideal school. Advantages of N. Y. city. All departments. Special courses in Art, Music, Literature, Languages, etc. For illustrated circular V, address,

Miss C. E. MASON, LL.M.

THE THOMPSON-BALDASSERONI

School of Travel

for the superior education of young ladies. Nine months abroad visiting eight countries under university leadership at usual school rates. September sailing. Limited. Catalogue. **Mrs. Walter W. Scott, Sec'y, Bover, N. H.**

NEW JERSEY, Bordentown

Bordentown Military Institute

Every influence tends to *start a boy right*. Physically, morally, mentally. Courses prepare for college or business life. Catalogue on request.

Rev. T. H. LANDON, A.M., Prin. Maj. T. D. LANDON, Commandatn.

Ferry Hall, for Young Women, 35th Year.

Preparatory and College Courses, Music, Art, Elocution, Physical Training, Domestic Science and Arts. Certificate admits to *Smith, Vassar, Wellesley and other colleges.* Beautiful location. Large new building. Home care and training. Write to Miss SABRA L. SARGENT, Box 511, Lake Forest, Ill.

HOLDERNESS SCHOOL FOR BOYS

We do not attempt to advertise all of the particular advantages of this school. If you wish to learn of them, send for catalogue. Address

Rev. LORIN WEBSTER, M.A., Rector, Plymouth, N.H.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington.

CHEVY CHASE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

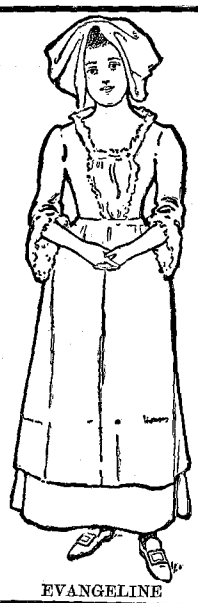
French the language of the house. Woodley Road and Twentieth Street, Washington, D.C. Mlle. L. M. BOULIGNY, Principal.

The Chicago College of Dental Surgery

Founded in 1880. 2106 Graduates. Has continued under the management of its founders since its organization and offers unsurpassed facilities to dental students. For announcement address

DR. TRUMAN W. BROPHY, Dean, 783 W. Harrison St., Chicago.

TRAVEL



EVANGELINE

NOVA SCOTIA THE LAND of EVANGELINE

The Ideal Vacation Country with All the Charms of Foreign Lands

A Direct Weekly Service Between

NEW YORK, YARMOUTH and HALIFAX

By the DOMINION ATLANTIC RY'S Superb Twin-Screw Nineteen-Knot

S. S. "PRINCE ARTHUR"

Sailing from Munson Line S. S. Pier 14, East River, N. Y., at 11 A.M. every Saturday, after June 25th, 1904.

This offers tourists an opportunity of visiting the most beautiful of the Maritime Provinces and the far famed "Land of Evangeline" under the best and most delightful conditions, as the *Prince Arthur* is one of the stanchest, fastest, and most luxurious steamships in the Atlantic trade.

YARMOUTH Round Trip, - - $25.00 | NEW YORK | ***HALIFAX** Round Trip, $32.00

Including Meals and Cabin Berth

***OPTION—PRIVILEGE OF RAIL TRIP EITHER GOING OR RETURNING BETWEEN YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX**

Individual State Rooms, and Rooms de Luxe, from $2.00

For literature and tickets apply to FRANK WHITCOMB, 1404 Broadway; THOS. COOK & SON, 1185 and 261 Broadway; RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 25 Union Square, West; R. H. CRUNDEN & CO., 149 Broadway; FRANK C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, and all general tourist agencies, or to

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Gen. Agents, Beaver Bldg. Beaver Street, New York

10 WEEKS and $400.00

The problem many have to solve in connection with

THE EUROPEAN TOUR

Its solution is given in our prospectus. Sent on request.

THE COPLEY TOURS, Copley Sq., Boston.

EUROPE Select two months tour sailing by THE LARGEST STEAMER in the world. Apply at once. **$250**

REV. L. D. TEMPLE, Flemington Z, N. J.

COOL NOVA SCOTIA Select personally conducted tours. Terms moderate. 11th season. Prospectus for stamp. Editor "Education," 50 Bromfield St., Boston.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

THE MOST CHARMING INLAND WATER TRIP ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

Steamers "New York" and "Albany"

General Office, Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.

Leave New York 8:40 A.M., Albany 8:30 A.M. Sundays excepted.

Afternoon Boat: Steamer "Mary Powell," 3:15 p.m. from Desbrosses St. 1:45 (Saturday).

AN IDEAL SUBURBAN HOME

is pictured in *Under My Own Roof*, a charming story of a house building. **$1.20.**

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

SOMETHING NEW— ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM ANY OTHER BOOK OF HUMOR

"Ingenious and comic."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Things to laugh at in this volume."—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Foolish Dictionary

"To open it at random and read any page is to laugh."—*Boston Herald.*

"Pure nonsense mingled with genuine wit."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"A book to read, but not to lend, for you will never get it back."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Over 700 wise, witty, foolish Epigrammatical definitions

A Jolly, 75c., cloth bound, illustrated volume. Mailed, postage prepaid, on receipt of price, by

THE ROBINSON, LUCE COMPANY

209 Washington St., - Boston

TRAVEL

LEISURE - CULTURE - ECONOMY

DECISION MADE EASY

One needs only to decide the sailing and the route to Venice; there all routes cross and transfers are made.

June 25th.—S. S. "Finland" (12,000 tons, new). Short or long tours from $485 sail for Venice via Antwerp and Paris; thence transfer to every part of Europe and the Orient, with scholarly leaders and fine-grained companions.

July 2nd.—S. S. "Canopic" (13,000 tons). Party sails for Venice via Azores, Gibraltar and Naples. Transfers as above.

July 16th.—S. S. "Princess Irene" (12,000 tons, new). To Rome via Mediterranean, particularly designed for two new tours to Greece (special boat), Palestine and Egypt.

Write or wire for routes and details of a new kind of travel

Bureau of University Travel

203 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.

"In the heart of the continent."

11,462 MILES.

This vast mileage of railway lying east of Chicago, St. Louis and the Mississippi River, with its eastern terminals at New York, Boston and Montreal, its lines passing through the centers of population and reaching the gateways of commerce, makes up the system called the

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.

For No. 3 of the Four-Track Series, containing a map showing this Great System, send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

33⅓% DISCOUNT TO LAYMEN

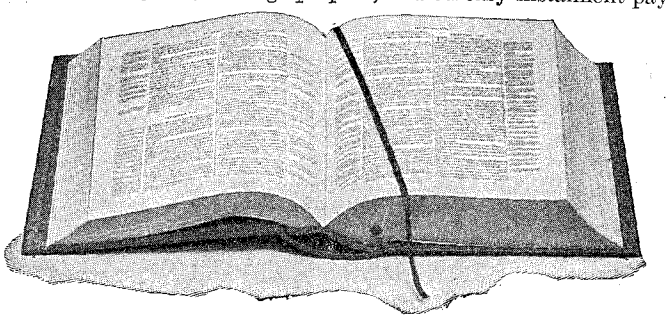
Especially Parents, Teachers and Others Who Have To Do With Families and Young People.

In response to the demand of parents, teachers, and others for a single volume which will not only contain the entire text of the Bible, but in addition provide clear and simple interpretations of every significant passage, for the use of the reader in explaining and emphasizing scriptural lessons, we have decided to offer LITERARY DIGEST readers this splendid work at a substantial reduction from the usual price. The regular price of this great work is $15; for a limited period we offer it to those who sign and return the coupon below for only $10, carriage prepaid, and on easy instalment payments, if preferable.

Nearly 1,400 Pages Bound in Full Morocco Size, Each Page, 11x8 in. Weighs Nearly 12 lbs.

"We have put 'The Pulpit Bible' at the head of our 'gift-book notices,' because it would not be easy to find one of more dignified form and greater usefulness."—*The Spectator*, London.

"Every passage starts a train of copious and picturesque suggestions."—*The Advance*, Chicago.



750,000 Words in Notes Alone Printed from New Type A Book for a Lifetime A Splendid Gift

"Dr. Joseph Parker is distinguished immeasurably by a distinct and unapproached gift of interpretation which opens up to use vast sections of revelation, which have hitherto lain unused."—*The Christian Endeavor World*, Boston.

THE IDEAL FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD BIBLE

Dr. Joseph Parker's greatest life work, entitled "Parker's Pulpit Bible," is the greatest of all helps for making the beauty and meaning of the Bible clear in family or other private readings. This great Bible of Bibles is one of the most remarkable contributions to devotional literature ever given to the world. The entire text of the Bible is printed in extra large, clear type, with the best illustrations for home devotional use in an ample margin opposite each significant verse. These notes are full of suggestive thoughts, and they unfold a wealth of scriptural interpretation and meaning, increasing many hundredfold the value of the original text. The work is entirely new from cover to cover, and was only completed a short time before Dr. Parker's death, a few months ago.

The Importance and Practical Value of the Work in the Home Circle

It would be difficult to emphasize too strongly the value of this great Book of Books for household reading and instruction. In this respect it has many useful features too numerous to mention here, but two of paramount value: First, it gives an inexhaustible amount of helpful advice and suggestion for bringing the spirit of goodness and true happiness into the home; it throws countless sidelights upon the thousand and one subjects of discipline and home soul-education that are often so perplexing to those who have these responsibilities in charge. Second, in family prayers, home circle Bible readings, Scriptural readings in schools, etc., it enables the reader to explain in clear and simple words the full wealth of meaning contained in every significant verse of the Bible, from Genesis to Revelation.

A ROYAL GIFT No more enduring token of appreciation could be selected by a friend or relative as a gift than this handsome, helpful Bible, which is sure to be appreciated and treasured by every true Christian.

IDEALLY FITTED FOR HOME READING It is entirely free from any denominational bias, and forms a splendid book for devotional reading in the home circle, making the Scriptures clear and full of meaning to all.

A PRICELESS HELP FOR BIBLE STUDENTS Every Parent, Bible Student, and Sunday School Teacher will find in this volume a never-ending source of practical help, supplying under one cover the information of a whole Biblical Library.

Just a Few Random Illustrations of the Value of the Work for Home Readings

Proverbs, IV., Vs. 1, 2 and 3.

Hear, ye children, the instruction of a father, and attend to know understanding.

For I give you good doctrine, forsake ye not my law.

For I was my father's son, tender and only beloved in the sight of my mother.

Proverbs XIII., Vs. 28.

In the way of righteousness is life; and in the pathway thereof there is no death.

Proverbs, XII., Vs. 1 and 2.

Whoso loveth instruction loveth knowledge: but he that hateth reproof is brutish.

A good man obtaineth favor of the Lord: but a man of wicked devices will be condemned.

Dr. Parker's Notes

Do not venture upon great sea voyages without proper instruments, and without being taught how to use them. So in life.

Why should the father be anxions to instruct and direct the son?

Because he has seen more of life—more of its mystery, its peril, its tragedy. Having suffered himself, he would save his children from pain.

It is never goodness that dies; it is disobedience.

Obedience brings life with it—growing life, growing health, growing joy.

A wise man accepts the bit and the bridle because they are necessary to his proper control. The wiser a man becomes, the less conceited he is of his own information. It is no proof of independence or superiority that a man should reject hours and methods and stipulations under the treatment that they limit his liberties.

A Beautiful and Durable Volume

The work is published in a sumptuous quarto volume of the customary pulpit size. It is bound in rich, heavy, full morocco leather, title stamped in gold, inside edges "tooled," inside cover pages beautifully marbled, full gilt edges, tasteful bookmark, limber binding, making the volume lie open easily at any place. The volume is 10½ inches wide, 11½ inches long, and 3¼ inches thick. There are 1351 pages printed on first-class paper from new type cast especially for this purpose. Durability and elegance are manifest in every feature of the magnificent volume.

No Money Now!—Satisfaction Guaranteed

At a saving of one-third price, no LITERARY DIGEST reader can afford to neglect this unparalleled opportunity for securing one of the real and abiding treasures for the home. Dr. Parker was one of the Bible's greatest interpreters, and his rare genius never shone more brilliantly than in this great work which he spoke of as his "Last Will and Testament."

We guarantee satisfaction. Send no money until the work has met with your approval. The coupon opposite brings it to you, carriage prepaid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers,
44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

SPECIAL LAYMEN'S COUPON

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

Gentlemen:—I accept your special offer of "PARKER'S PULPIT BIBLE" to LITERARY DIGEST readers for $10 (carriage prepaid), regular price $15, and agree to send you $2 within five days of receipt of the work, as the first payment for the same. I agree to remit the balance of the price in monthly instalments of $2 each until settled in full. It is understood if I consider the work unsatisfactory I may return it within five days of receipt.

Name.....

1—L. D.—June 18. *Address*.....

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVIII., NO. 25 NEW YORK, JUNE 18, 1904 WHOLE NUMBER, 739

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.

44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

NEW LOCATION.

Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHAT THE COUNTRY THINKS OF COLORADO.

SYMPATHY with the striking miners in Colorado received such a staggering blow last week, when fifteen non-union men were blown to pieces with dynamite, that the subsequent hunting down and exile of unionists by the militia, and the forced resignations of local officials, by threat of rope, have been regarded by the newspapers without a word of protest. The miners' union denies that it is in sympathy with the murderers, but nobody denies that the murderers were in sympathy with the union, and the union gets the blame for the crime. The Victor *Record*, organ of the miners' union in the Cripple Creek district, recognizes the fact that public sentiment has turned against them, and urges that the strike "be called off at once." The convention of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver adopted unanimously a resolution condemning the "nefarious dynamiting plot which sent fifteen miners to their death," and offered a reward of $5,000 for the capture of the criminals; and the local committee of the union at Cripple Creek declared in a formal statement:

"No men who deserve to live would or could approve the awful deed. The fiends who planned and carried out the devilish crime should be detected and punished to the full extent of the law. The crime must be unearthed and the perpetrators punished. The committee and all local members of the Western Federation of Miners are ready and willing to assist in uncovering the guilty ones, and will use every endeavor to assist the authorities in their efforts; and we herewith tender the services of all our members. We will also join in offering a suitable reward for the arrest and conviction of the guilty persons."

The rough sort of frontier justice that is trying to reign in Colorado just now, however, does not seem to accept this disclaimer at its face value. On the day of the dynamiting (Monday) the militia stormed the unionist hall in Victor, and then organized a man-hunt that brought on a small battle in the hills on Wednesday and resulted in the imprisonment or deportation of every union miner within reach. Three men were killed and some twenty-five wounded in these operations. Meanwhile every sheriff, judge, and district attorney in Victor who was thought to sympathize with the union resigned. "All officeholders whose resignations have been demanded," says the press despatch, naïvely, "furnished them when threatened with hanging." Damaging evidence of union guilt is thought by the local authorities to have been found in the raided union headquarters. A New York *Tribune* despatch says:

"All the books and records of the union were searched when the hall was raided yesterday, and among the archives was a quantity of photographs of non-union men who have been employed in the mines of the district since the strike began last fall. Some of these photographs are peculiarly marked, and these are of the men who were dynamited yesterday, many who were shot or beaten at various times, and a large number who have disappeared."

Several of the unionists have appealed to the President for protection from the militia, but the Washington correspondents say that he can not constitutionally interfere. One of the unionists says, in a letter to the President:

"The United States is sending soldiers and navy to try and release a millionaire that has been kidnapped in Morocco, but here in the midst of the United States we are being kidnapped and kept from our homes; and are you going to ignore us altogether?

"Will you stay mum in the matter and let us suffer until we are driven by persecution, and perhaps later on, if this continues, by starvation, to strike back in order to maintain our very existence?

"If I or any of the one hundred and fifty men that have already been taken forcibly from their homes from Telluride are guilty of any offense against any of the laws of the land, we are ready and willing to stand trial before any legally constituted court and suffer for that crime."

All this violence, by miners and military, is thought by many papers to be the natural result of the socialistic doctrine preached in Colorado that the mines belong to the men who work them, and the doctrine practised by the governor in placing the militia in the pay and service of the corporations. "From top to bottom," says the New York *World*, "from subservient governor and corrupt legislature to lawless dynamiters and lawless vigilants—the State is utterly demoralized." "Colorado is rapidly becoming a black spot," declares the Baltimore *Herald;* and the Indianapolis *News* says that "Colorado is to-day in a condition to be compared with parts of the Turkish Empire." In the private warfare between the corporations and the unions, the state government, not being powerful enough to control both, tried to restore order, as General Bell tells us, by helping the corporations defeat the unions. The Citizens' Alliance, an irregular, volunteer, armed organization that recalls the vigilantes of early frontier days, joined in the war on the unions, violence was met with violence, and, as the Philadelphia *Ledger* puts it, "there is none so poor in the whole district to do the state authority reverence except at the point of the bayonet." On the very day of the dynamite outrage the state Supreme Court handed down a decision sustaining Governor Peabody's arrest and imprisonment of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, under martial law. The Boston *Transcript* suggests that in the light of events it begins to look as if Governor Peabody's course was the wisest one under the circumstances. The Chicago *News* says:

"If Colorado is not to lose all claim to a place among civilized

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

States, it must clear itself of the stain of lawlessness. It must go to the root of the evil and purge every element in the commonwealth of the virus of criminality which now poisons the entire social and political system. While the outrage of yesterday was more atrocious in character and greater in degree than any which have preceded it in the mining war, it is exactly of a piece with numerous crimes hitherto committed. It was merely an extreme manifestation of the same spirit which has actuated the miners in defying legal authority and the corporations in overriding every principle and every institution necessary to the maintenance of free government.

"In communities where there is little regard for the law against civil offenses and minor misdeeds it is inevitable that there should be a disregard for the law against murder. The people of Colorado must put an end to lawbreaking by both sides in this ghastly labor war. Anarchy must be put down not merely by force, but by the just administration of the law."

A Fight with Socialism and Anarchism.—"Possibly more than fifty per cent. of the men who belong to the unions do so unwillingly, and are not in sympathy with the turbulent leaders who control the unions. The actual management of many of the unions is in the hands of agitators whose greatest purpose is to draw salaries or work some graft. Within the union they ride rough shod over the conservative members. The harvest time of an agitator is during a strike, and it is, therefore, his object always to have a fight on hand.

"A large percentage of the unions of Colorado are controlled by methods which are socialistic and anarchistic, altho a majority of union men are neither socialists nor anarchists. The socialists and anarchists of the United States have selected Colorado as the best field in which to exploit their peculiar ideas politically, and funds have been gathered from all over the United States to promote the passage of eight-hour bills, employers' liability bills, the initiative and referendum, the single tax and other labor measures, and to capture the political machine generally. It has, therefore, been necessary that citizens' alliances should be formed in every considerable town throughout the State, and that these bodies act together in harmony to resist the political encroachments of the

HIS WORST ENEMY.
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

socialists and anarchists. Otherwise the political offices will soon be filled by this dangerous element."—*James C. Craig, President of the Citizens' Alliance of Denver, in American Industries (anti-unionist), New York.*

Governor Peabody Responsible.—"Governor Peabody has done more by his acts to provoke bitterness than all other elements in Colorado combined. If he acts the outlaw himself, he, the highest officer of the State, is the present unfortunate situation surprising? . . I can not believe that such an act of lawlessness was the result of any prearranged plan of any body of miners. It must have been an individual act. The Western Federation of Miners is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but I can say that I do not believe that such an act can be traced to any union.

"I have watched the Colorado situation with great care and concern. I was on the ground for two weeks this spring and had opportunity for personal investigation. I am to-day more than ever firm in my belief that the acts of Governor Peabody himself were originally and solely responsible for the present situation. As the highest official of the State, he is a creature of the smelters and mine-owners. They were responsible for his nomination and election, and he promised them that he, as governor, would prevent the enactment of the eight-hour law. No one denies this. He is either given credit for it on the one side or denounced for it on the other. There is no dispute about the fact itself.

"The eight-hour law in Colorado, you will remember, was declared unconstitutional by the courts. The legislature then submitted a constitutional amendment, which was adopted by the people of Colorado by a large majority, not only empowering, but obliging, the legislature to enact the eight-hour law. By this process it was entirely constitutional, but Governor Peabody kept his word to the mine-owners and prevented the legislature from taking the final steps. That was only the beginning of the trouble.

"When the miners, independent of the legislative agitation, asked for an eight-hour day, Governor Peabody again appeared upon the scene in high-handed and most flagrant acts of lawlessness, such as I have never heard of in any chief executive of any State. Making a mere street brawl the pretext and without request and without any authority, he declared martial law. There is hardly a constitutional provision in favor of individual liberty or personal security that he has not violated. Men have been imprisoned without warrant, held without charges, and no opportunity for hearing granted. Others have been driven from their homes and forbidden to return on pain of personal violence or death. A citizen's home is almost the highest citizen's right. Men have been deported from their homes in groups without process of law and without being directly charged with any offense. In one case an attorney employed by a miners' union was shot because he resisted such deportation.

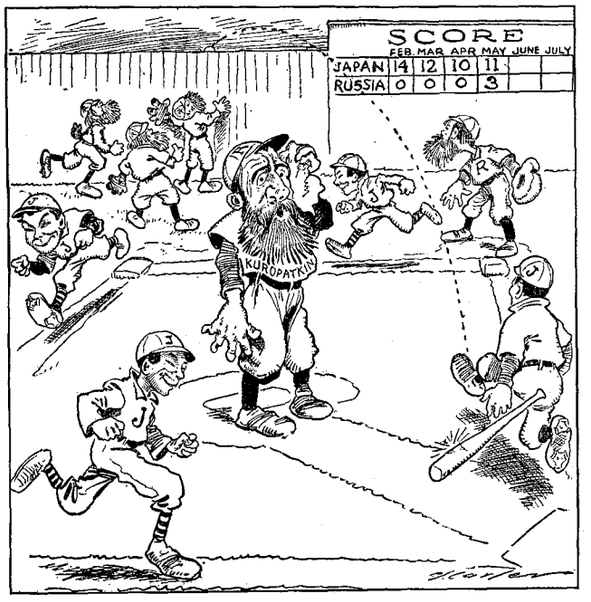
"In short, the acts of the governor and the manner of his acts have all tended to provoke rather than to allay hostilities. Under such circumstances the present situation of lawlessness is not surprising. If civil law is to be trampled under foot by the highest officer of the State, sworn to enforce such law, no one can deny that citizens themselves are encouraged thereby to a spirit of disregard for law and the rights of others. I reiterate, Governor Peabody has violated plainly and most shamelessly all legal and human rights and is directly responsible. His own acts are nothing less than anarchy.

"I wish also to say that from my personal observations in Colorado I found that the so-called Citizens' Alliance was a provoker of trouble rather than a pacifier. The Alliance is nothing less than a body of capitalistic anarchists. There is nothing that has been charged against organized labor that its members themselves have not been guilty of."—*Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in an interview in the New York Herald.*

Where the Employer is to Blame.—"If there are any anarchists or criminals in the ranks of organized labor, the employers of labor are alone to blame. When the organizer of a labor-union goes to a mine, a mill, or a shop, the material from which he makes up [the local depends upon the] class of men the employer has at work. If he employs a sober, conservative, law-abiding class of men, then the union is made up of that species. If, on the other hand, in his desire to get cheap labor, he has screened the dregs of society and secured its lawless, careless, indifferent members, who through ignorance, or worse, will work for a pittance, then the union will be made up of such. The employer solely and alone determines the character of the membership of a union. The labor-unions do not hire, they do not discharge, but they do take the crude and lawless employee and attempt to teach him fundamental truths and his duties toward himself and society in general. The union endeavors to cultivate friendship and confidence between employee and employer. If it fails in this mission, a greater share of the responsibility rests upon the employer. If he will but come part of the way, the union will go the rest cheerfully. If he refuses to meet a committee of his employees and refuses to discuss questions in which both are mutually interested, and assumes a high-handed attitude toward them, it ill becomes him to characterize them as criminals and anarchists. If they are such, they are in his shop and in their union because he hired them. His sense of perception must be abnormally small when he

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A SHELL THAT WILL MAKE BOTH WINCE,
—Biggers in the Nashville *Banner*.



PITCHER KUROPATKIN—"Wait until the sixth inning; then you'll see me strike 'em out!"
—Carter in the Minneapolis *Times*.

ASPECTS OF THE WAR IN CARTOON.

only discovers they are criminals after they join a labor-union. Most of them have worked for him for years. He trusted them in hundreds of delicate situations, where malice or inattention would have destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property in an instant. But the property remained intact, and he boasted of his workmen until they joined the union. Then he suddenly discovers, or thinks or says he discovers, that they are criminals and not to be trusted. That employer is lacking in something."—*The United Mine Workers' Journal, Indianapolis, May 19.*

Both Sides in the Wrong.—"The unprejudiced students of the situation can not evade the conviction that both the miners and the state authorities have been wofully in the wrong. While direct evidence has not been obtained, it is the general conviction that members of the miners' union have been directly responsible for the blowing up of certain mining properties, the assassination of mine managers who were opposed to the union, and the brutal maltreatment of non-union workmen who have accepted employment in the mines.

"On the other hand, the action of Governor Peabody and the officers of the Colorado militia has been outrageous. Miners have been thrown into military 'bull pens,' denied the right of trial, chained to telegraph poles, and ordered out of the State without due legal process. Sherman Bell, a former officer in President Roosevelt's rough riders, recently resigned as adjutant-general of the Colorado national guard. In tendering his resignation he charged that the militia of the State had been used as the tool of the mine-owners and were compelled to act for one side of the case only. Instead of being used only to preserve the peace and protect property, the armed forces, according to General Bell's statement, were used as the abject servants of the corporations and flagrantly abused the laws they were supposed to be upholding. General Bell charges that this action was taken in response to the demands of the mine-owners who furnish the contributions for the campaigns of the political party in charge of affairs in Colorado.

"General Bell acted directly under the orders of the Governor of Colorado, and he must be given credit for knowing whereof he speaks. If he is telling the truth, the State is now harvesting the logical crop of its sowing. If the miners used bludgeons and dynamite, the militia, under the direction of the mine-owners, have defied the law and overridden the institutions of free government until all branches of the State's government have been brought into contempt and disgrace. No effort can be made to entertain sympathy for the striking miners, if it be shown that they are in any measure responsible for the dynamite outrage at Victor, yet a share of the blood must necessarily stain the hands of the state officials whose lawless excesses have provoked the resort to violence.

"Colorado has furnished the most disgraceful chapter in the history of state government. She can only redeem herself by civic assertion that will cast out the officials responsible for such conditions and the election of men to official positions, executive and judicial, who will punish violators of the law, be they millionaire owners of mines or the humble workers therein."—*The Washington Post.*

An Appeal to Labor.—"Fellow Americans, what do you think of the situation in Colorado? If any one had told you twenty years ago that an American citizen could pursue his honest employ only at the hourly risk of his life, how would you have regarded the proposition? One hundred and thirty years have passed since the home government (we being then a colony) laid a tax on tea. It was not an exhaustive or prohibitive tax, but the land rose against it and swept the forces of that government. Yet it was an honest and not very oppressive government; it was merely mistaken. Now we have a heavier tyranny to confront than was ever laid upon any nation in the history of the civilized world, and we feel it here, in our homes; we see the tokens of it on our streets; we read it between the lines of legislative measures, and—what is worse—we find it influencing conduct in the White House. This is the tyranny of the labor-union, so-called—not a labor-union in fact, but a union only of those wage-earners as have been willing to sink their own identity, their own liberties for what they conceived to be the benefit of the mass, but which has proved thus far to be for the benefit of the professional agitator, the walking-delegate, the grafter, and the revolutionist. . . . . .

"To the manhood of labor it is time to appeal. Shelter and advance these parasites and oppressors no longer. Wake, and see the truth. You are betrayed; you are led into a fool's paradise; you are made party to outrage and crime. Can you afford this? Have you forgotten that, altho you are miners, bricklayers, street-pavers, you are citizens and men? Do you conceive that an industrial system based on the rule of the irresponsible and directed against thrift, intelligence, enterprise, and honesty can survive? Do you imagine that political conditions which arise from the rule of the worst can belong to your gain in safety, liberty, or even place? Do you not see that you are falling into a state more abject than labor has ever known in this land; that you are estranging friendship; that violence and the boycott are reactionary; that the law you seek for the class—your limited class of the unionized—will be overthrown by the mass? You promise heaven in your socialistic platforms. With your hands you are paving the road to hell. Twenty-two victims to union tyranny lie dead in Colorado. Only eight were killed at Lexington. From the killing in that Massachusetts village we date the rise of a nation founded upon human liberty. We shall cement no meaner structure with the blood of the martyrs in Colorado."—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE DEFICIT.

DESPITE the Republican explanations that the Treasury deficit of $52,272,841 at the end of May is due mainly to the payment of $40,000,000 to the French Canal Company, $10,000,000 to the republic of Panama, and $4,600,000 to the St. Louis Exposition—"extraordinary expenses" that will not recur—it is becoming evident that the condition of the Treasury will be a fruitful theme of Democratic criticism during the coming campaign. The Providence *Journal*, an independent paper with strong Republican inclinations, admits that "the figures that will appear on the Treasury books at the time of balancing the fiscal year's accounts at the end of this month are going to be somewhat awkward for the party in power, as it goes before the people for the indorsement of a continuance in power," and it adds that "the readiness of unprejudiced persons to hold that party responsible will be the greater because, when much the same thing happened about ten years ago, the Republicans were emphatic in placing the blame on the Democrats, who had then been two years in power."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) predicts that the condition of the Treasury next year will be worse than this year, and remarks that while this state of things is not creditable to the Administration, the opposition can not make much capital out of it. To quote:

"The next fiscal year will be, so far as what are called 'ordinary expenses' are concerned, one of still larger outgo, with no probability of increased income, for the appropriations of the last session of Congress were greater than ever. This condition can not be regarded as creditable to the present Administration, which certainly has not been an economical one, but its opponents can not make much capital out of it in the campaign, inasmuch as there will be no such deficit to struggle with as was in immediate prospect in 1892, when the Democrats won their most recent victory. On the last day of May the Treasury still had an available cash balance over all accrued liabilities of $163,149,759. This will carry the Government along many months without any outcry on account of deficient revenues. Such a surplus as we have been having is a double misfortune, as it has encouraged extravagant expenditures, and its gradual diminution will furnish an excuse against reducing the excessive taxation by which it has been created. Besides, it has been the occasion and the means for an official manipulation of the money market and the bank currency, which is altogether undesirable."

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that "we have passed from a period of large surpluses in the Treasury to a period of deficits," but, it goes on to say:

"The chief significance of these figures, however, is not in the specific change they disclose. It is in the fact that changes are constantly taking place, sometimes in one direction and then in another, without the Government, either the executive or the legislative branch, being able to foresee them or to provide against them. The yield of our taxes, especially of our tariff taxes, is not capable of anything like accurate estimate. The tariff duties are not imposed for revenue; they are very high, they give heavy returns when the country is prosperous, and they fall off rapidly and largely under the influence of the first impulse toward economy. While the returns are large, the drafts on them are sure to be still larger. The protected interests, dreading a possible reduction, press for fast spending. All sorts of jobbers, big and little, join in the pressure, and the rate of expenditure is forced up, and is not easily cut down again. This was what happened under the Administration of President Harrison a dozen years ago, and it is bound to happen over and again unless the system of taxation and the mode of regulating expenditure are changed. We are a rich and a strong people, and we can stand a pretty irregular method of life, but in the long run it will tell upon us. It is no more desirable or safe for a nation than for a man to pass continually from a feast to a famine."

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, an authority of the first rank, warns us, however, against laying too much stress on the figures for a single month. "The falling-off has been entirely in the customs receipts, the other items showing gains," it notes, and the trade depression which has caused the decline in customs receipts "may improve at almost any moment, and in the opinion of most good judges is not likely in any event to be prolonged beyond the period of the Presidential canvass."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) replies to the Administration's critics thus:

"It is true that receipts this year have steadily shrunk, while expenditures have steadily advanced. But Congress twice reduced taxation to prevent the continual accumulation of surplus revenue. Receipts and expenditures this year have practically balanced, while a year ago, after the lapse of eleven months, there was a surplus of $38,948,616. Compared with last year, receipts have fallen about $18,000,000 and expenditures have risen about $21,000,000. Where has this increased expenditure gone? Virtually all of it into the enlargement of the navy. For the first eleven months of 1902-03 naval expenditures were $74,861,329. For the

"THE POLITICIAN." (W. J. B.).
(After the famous cartoon by Hogarth.)
—The New York *Herald*.

HE WANTS THEM BOTH.
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

CARTOON RAPS AT THE DEMOCRACY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

first eleven months of 1903–04 they were $93,808,600. That tells the whole story of 'Republican extravagance.' Republican legislation is responsible for the purchase of the French Panama Canal Company's isthmian plant and for the payment of $10,000,000 to the republic of Panama. It is also responsible for the continuation of the policy of naval development on which this country entered some twenty years ago. The whole excess expenditure of which Democratic critics complain has gone to the construction of an ismthism canal and enlargement of the navy. It gladly and openly accepts responsibility for these 'extravagances.' If the Democratic party is willing to denounce the canal project as a national folly and the building of an adequate American navy as a needless extravagance, well and good. But, if it is not willing to take that attitude, it should cease to clamor over deficits—real or apparent—due solely to increased canal and naval expenditures."

THE KNOX APPOINTMENT AND THE TRUSTS.

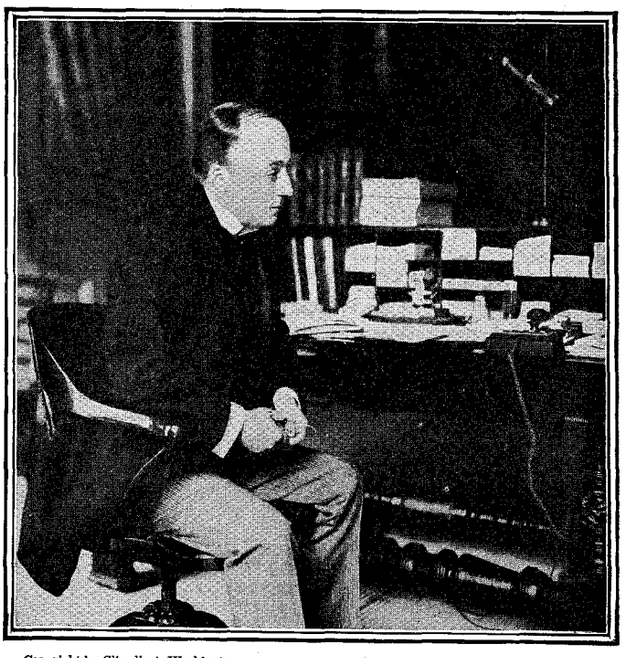
WHILE the appointment of Attorney-General Knox to succeed Mr. Quay as Senator from Pennsylvania meets the hearty approval even of such keen critics as the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), there are other journals that look askance at the conference that selected him. Mr. Knox was chosen, it appears, at a conference of Senator Penrose, Governor Pennypacker, and one or two other politicians, with H. C. Frick, a prominent director of the steel trust, and President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is reported to be a Democrat. The two latter, we are told, practically dictated the appointment. This report causes some of the opposition papers to conjecture that the "trusts" desire to see Attorney-General Knox out of the cabinet and in the Senate; but they do not agree among themselves as to whether this alleged desire to oust him from the cabinet is because he has been too zealous in prosecuting the trusts or because he has earned their gratitude by inactivity and is entitled to the reward of a seat in the Senate. The former view is held by the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), the latter by Mr. Hearst's New York *American*. Even so conservative a paper as the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), however, expresses surprise and wonder at the part played by Messrs. Frick and Cassatt in the Senatorial conference, and remarks: "It raises an interesting question as to what United States Senators are to represent, and by what power they are to be chosen. Whatever that power may be, it is pretty sure to be served by the men who owe their advancement to it."

The New York *Tribune*, the Hartford *Courant*, and other leading Republican papers, however, scoff at the suggestion that the transfer of Mr. Knox from the cabinet to the Senate (which will not take place, by the way, until a short time before Congress meets in December) will have any effect on the Administration's trust program. "President Roosevelt's anti-trust policies are his own, and my leaving his cabinet can have no conceivable effect upon them," said Mr. Knox to a Philadelphia *North American* representative. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, which is supposed to be closely associated with certain large financial interests, says that the transfer of Mr. Knox, instead of hindering the Roosevelt trust campaign, may help it. He says:

"It is not in the calculation of President Roosevelt that he will lose the wise councils of Philander C. Knox on questions affecting the trusts when Mr. Knox leaves the cabinet to enter the United States Senate. On the contrary, the President views the retirement of his Attorney-General with little regret, for in the execution of certain plans which Mr. Roosevelt now has on foot he conceives that Mr. Knox will be even more useful to him as a member of the Senate than as the chief legal adviser of his cabinet.

"The President has by no means completed his program of trust regulation, for it is learned on the highest authority that the Administration's work in this direction is not to end with the Northern Securities prosecution, the beef trust cases, and the contemplated prosecution of the coal-carrying railroads. The inquiry now being carried on by the Interstate Commerce Commission is expected to furnish a basis upon which the Department of Justice will feel warranted in filing a bill in equity against the anthracite coal roads of Pennsylvania. With this work ended (and it may be begun some time before Attorney-General Knox leaves the cabinet) the chances are that President Roosevelt will feel that he has proceeded quite far enough in the prosecution of the corporations which he conceives to exist in restraint of trade.

"Mr. Roosevelt, however, has a well-defined plan for the enactment of certain constructive legislation affecting the great corporations of the country engaged in trade and commerce. It was given out a year and a half ago, when the new anti-trust legislation was being urged upon Congress by the President and the Attorney-General, that this legislation was of a preliminary character and in a sense experimental. It was admitted that the legal department of the Government was in doubt as to the extent of the powers conferred by the Sherman anti-trust law, and that the weak points in that statute could not be determined fully until the Supreme Court should pass on the Northern Securities case and the beef trust case. Certain legislation was recommended, however, and was enacted by Congress a year ago, one of the acts being the creation of the Bureau of Corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor.



Copyright by Clinedinst, Washington.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND SENATOR P. C. KNOX.

Newspapers that have been criticising his manner of enforcing the anti-trust laws are wondering what his transfer from the Cabinet to the Senate may mean.

"Attorney-General Knox has now had the benefit of the Supreme Court's decision in the railway merger case and is, therefore, enlightened to some further extent as to the scope of the Sherman law. The Circuit Court decided that the Sherman act applied effectively in the case of the beef packers, but this case has not been appealed to the Supreme Court, and Mr. Knox probably takes this as an indication that the defendants in the suit acknowledge the efficacy of the law as applied to them by the lower court. Mr. Knox made it clear in his communication to Congress shortly before the adjournment of the late session that the delay in deciding whether or not to prosecute the coal carriers was caused for one thing by the Government's desire to have the benefit of court decisions on pending cases involving the Sherman law.

"It is expected that by the time Mr. Knox enters upon the discharge of his duties as a Senator he will have a pretty comprehensive idea of the scope of present statutes relating to the so-called trusts and will be ready to advise Mr. Roosevelt in his ambitious scheme of securing further legislation. The President believes that certain constructive legislation is necessary, but does not know just what it is. Senator Knox will be his adviser in these matters, and will be the President's personal representative on the floor of the Senate."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A REPUBLICAN BOOM FOR FOLK IN MISSOURI.

AS if it were not sensational enough for the young Democratic circuit attorney of St. Louis to beat the bosses of his own party in the fight for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, the newspapers are now printing reports from Missouri that he may also capture the Republican nomination. In every campaign in Missouri the chief Republican slogan has been, "Turn the rascals out," and now that the Democrats are nominating Folk for governor on this very issue, some of the Republicans see no point in putting up another candidate on the same contention. "You stand for the best things that we have hoped and fought for for years," Mr. Folk was told by B. B. Cahoon, the recognized Republican leader in southwestern Missouri, when Mr. Folk visited that part of the State recently, and it is Mr. Cahoon's reported intention to make a fight in the Republican convention for the indorsement of Folk. A prominent Republican lawyer in Missouri is quoted as saying:

"I believe that the Democratic movement embodies the Republican hope. The Democratic party fairly promises, with evidence of ability to execute their purposes to a great extent, the very thing for which the Republicans of Missouri have been clamoring. I believe that we should accept the good where we find it—not because it is Democratic, but because it is good. Preferably I would have Republican good government, but shall I refuse good government just because it has a Democratic wrapper on it? I am a supporter of the Democratic good-government tendency because it is the only means of securing good government in Missouri. We Republicans who earnestly desire high-grade administration for the State must seek it through the Democratic party at this time."

The Republican newspapers in Missouri have nothing to say as yet on this interesting proposition. They supported Mr. Folk so strongly during the early stages of his canvass for the Democratic nomination that the Democratic papers began to ask them why they should not support him for election. Their reply to this is that while Mr. Folk will be an excellent nominee for governor, his associates on the state ticket are likely to be of the same old Democratic stamp and, therefore, unacceptable. This plea, of course, would not hold good as an objection to a Republican indorsement of his candidacy, with Republican nominees for the other places on the ticket, but it may appear, when the Republican papers take the matter up, that there are other objections to the plan. "Probably the Republican machine will be powerful enough to prevent such a surrender to an ideal," remarks the Boston *Herald* (Ind.).

President Roosevelt is credited by the New York *Sun* (Ind.) with having devised this plan; and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"Some of the best local Republican sentiment favors the idea, on the ground that the claims which will be made for Roosevelt will be the same as those made for Folk, and that it would be 'bad politics' for the party leaders to be urging the election of a Presidential candidate and the rejection of a gubernatorial candidate on grounds which can hardly be distinguished from each other. Moreover, all the present signs indicate that Folk will carry Missouri anyway, regardless of the party title on his ticket or the personality or politics of his opponent; and that his majority will be swelled by several thousand Republican votes. So, argue the champions of indorsement, why should not the Republicans keep their own party together, have the credit of forgetting mere names in the larger interest of principles, and get the full benefit of Folk's wave of enthusiasm?

"There is another, and not inconsiderable, argument leading in the same direction. As already forecasted in this correspondence, the old Democratic ring in Missouri will try to load down the tail of the Folk ticket with men satisfactory to themselves, but obnoxious to the better element in local politics. If the Republicans put up a ticket with Folk's name at the top and an unexceptionable list of candidates for the secondary places, they stand at least a chance of carrying the State. Such success might not have any substantial influence on the fate of their electoral ticket, but its moral momentum no party could afford to despise."

Secretary Hitchcock, who is from Missouri, denies that there is any intention to indorse Folk. He says, in a newspaper interview:

"Some of the stories even went so far as to say that I was sent out to St. Louis as the emissary of the President to fix up the deal. Mr. Folk is in a peculiar position this fall. And he stands a pretty good chance of losing any way events turn out. If the party adopts the platform of the machine, he can not stand on it. If the party adopts his reform platform, the 'Indians' will knife him and help secure his defeat. The men who are to be placed on the ticket with him are not at all in sympathy with his reforms, and, as they stand for what the people believe is a régime of 'graft,' it would seem to an unprejudiced observer that he is in a bad predicament."

SECRETARY SHAW AND THE EXPOSITION FINANCES.

SECRETARY SHAW'S anxiety about the loan of $4,600,000 which was made by the Federal Government to the St. Louis Exposition has suddenly developed a newspaper discussion of the financial success of the fair; and the apprehension of most of the papers that have so far commented on it is that the exposition is doomed to failure on the financial side. Secretary Shaw, in a letter to President D. R. Francis, of the fair, seems to have some misgivings as to the extent of the business which the big show is doing, and complains that the exposition has not been thoroughly enough advertised in the newspapers. He states that if payments on the loan are not promptly forthcoming when due, he, as guardian of the United States Treasury, will step in and take charge of the receipts, thus assuming practically the position of receiver for the concern. The attitude of the Government, says a press despatch, is most friendly, but at the same time it is quite evident that the Administration, under as lenient terms as possible, intends to carry out the provisions of the law in the matter of repayment if the company makes any default. The first payment, 40 per cent. of the gross receipts from June 1, was due on June 15. However, President Francis was prompt in replying to Secretary Shaw, stating that "the first payment on the loan will be made promptly on the date required, and every cent of the amount due will be paid without the slightest difficulty."

Secretary Shaw's threat to levy on the receipts of the exposition suggests to the Philadelphia *Ledger* "a possible condition of affairs which would be a national scandal and disgrace," and it adds that "if St. Louis fails to finance her great enterprise, the failure will be a matter of regret throughout the entire country; but the attitude of the national Government in hastening to assume the position of a preferred creditor at a great exposition to which it has invited the whole world will add an element of mortification to that regret." The New York *Times* remarks that "from every point of view the outlook is less encouraging than could be wished. It is undoubtedly a great exposition, but the conditions do not seem to favor financial success. If the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is disappointing in these respects, the fact will be regrettable, of course; but it is difficult to resist the conclusion that it might have been anticipated." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* explains the situation in the following paragraphs:

"It is a fact that the newspapers, for one reason and another, have not paid so much attention to the St. Louis Exposition as they did to the World's Fair of 1893. This is partly because world's fairs have ceased to be a novelty and have become an old story. Yet they have treated the St. Louis show very liberally in the matter of free advertising, and if they have not done more it does not follow that any lack of merit on the part of the show itself is responsible for the circumstance. If the attendance has been

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

disappointing, that is probably rather attributable to what the newspapers have published about it than to their failure to publish more. Ever since the exposition was opened complaints have been in circulation about the extortion said to be practised at St. Louis upon visitors by speculative persons who are altogether too anxious to make hay while the sun shines. . . . . .

"Most of those upon whose attendance the exposition is dependent for its popular and financial success were at Chicago eleven

NOT AT HOME GONE TO AUSTRALIA FOR THE SUMMER BACK IN NOVEMBER
BEWARE! SMALL POX BUBONIC PLAGUE LEPROSY CHOLERA IN THIS HOUSE
NOT AT HOME GONE TO ROMPERT

VISITING RELATIVES IN ST. LOUIS DURING THE EXPOSITION.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

years ago, and they retain a lively recollection of the beauty and splendor of the spectacle which they witnessed there. They do not think that it can be surpassed; they are not quite certain that it can be equaled, and so their interest in the present exhibition is just a little languid. It needs to be stimulated in order to become an impelling motive. But instead of being stimulated, it has thus far been dampened, discouraged, and depressed. The stories in circulation about the exorbitant prices which are being charged by the St. Louis hotel-keepers are doing the exhibition a great deal of harm. There is no doubt about that, and if it is wise the management will not lose a moment in issuing a formal denial of these reports, if they are exaggerated or untrue, and in doing all it can to convince the public that people can go to St. Louis any time between now and next November without being obliged to submit to a kind of a highway robbery as the price of their pleasure.

"There are times when people are willing to be fleeced, if need be, for the sake of the enjoyment to which the fleecing is incidental, but this is not one of them."

Turning to the other side, we find this in the St. Louis *Republic:*

"We have had forty days of the fair. Results have been excellent, considering the unusual quantity of rain. We are ready to pay back the Government's loan of $4,600,000, and have a margin left for expenses. Yet the visiting attendance has scarcely told in the appearance of St. Louis. It has by no means filled the hotels. The available hotel and boarding-house accommodations are ample for a World's Fair season with attendance around the half-million mark. Transportation has not even begun to be taxed. It is good to perceive that the scare-story about our lack of hotels and transportation is being generally counteracted over the country by people who have gone home with the truth. Another truth is being disseminated by the returning visitor. He is telling the people at home about the reasonableness of rates and charges in St. Louis.

"The fact is that a person in any part of the United States can come to St. Louis, see the fair for ten days in something like style, and go home with a total expenditure of about a hundred dollars. A hundred dollars isn't much to spend on a two-weeks' vacation. Few people who take what are known as vacations spend less. At no other place on earth can so much be had in the way of a vacation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE next time Russia wants a war loan, she might apply to the St. Louis hotel men.—*The Houston Post.*

LOOKING over the field, it must appear to Mr. Bryan that there are only a few of the common people left.—*The Chicago News.*

IT'S dollars to cents that as soon as Judge Parker begins to talk the Republican newspapers will want him to stop.—*The Buffalo Evening Times.*

IF Russia really wants to win this war she should hypnotize Kuropatkin into the belief that Kuroki is Alexeieff.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

WHEN the time comes for Judge Parker to talk he will have an accumulation of ideas on hand that will be something formidable.—*The Washington Star.*

WE notice the magazines advertise several schools for the teaching of conversation by mail. Here is a splendid opportunity for Judge Parker.—*The Chicago News.*

THE attempt to nominate a candidate who declines to talk looks like a studied effort to make Colonel Bryan's overthrow as humiliating as possible.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IN London credence is given to the report that the Philippines have been sold to Japan and yet it is not disputed that the United States are friendly to the Mikado.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

WE now learn that Judge Parker is six feet in height, weighs 196 pounds, and is of enormous strength. That's different. Judge Parker needn't talk unless he wants to.—*The New York Telegram.*

PERSONS who use envelopes of only ordinary size would be obliged if the postal officials would leave a blank space for name and address on the next issues of souvenir stamps.—*The Chicago News.*

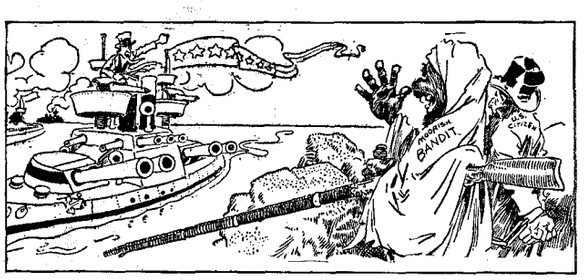
IT is asserted that the highest waterfall in the world is that of the Yosemite in California. This does not appear to have taken proper account of the fall of Steel common.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

The Sun says that the Democratic factions can be united if Mr. Bryan will consent. If Mr. Bryan's consent can't be obtained, seems to us an elopement will be in order.—*The Charlestown (W. Va.) Free Press.*

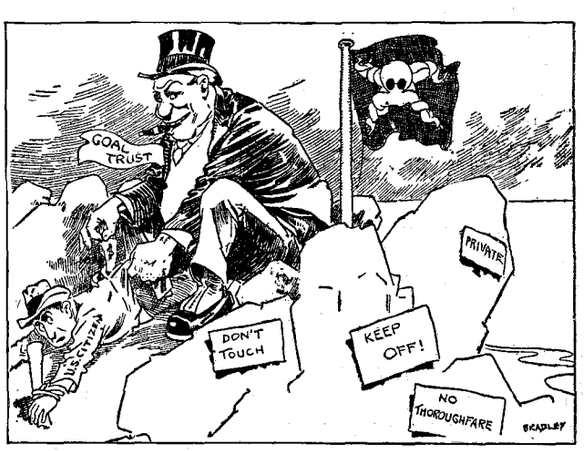
AS chairman of the national Republican committee, Mr. George B. Cortelyou will not be as easy upon the trusts as was Mr. George B. Cortelyou, the secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

ACCORDING to the testimony before the Marine Commission, the shippers would make a little money if the Government would build the ships, pay the seamen, offer a bonus for operation, and pay a liberal share of the freight rates.—*The Washington Post.*

AMERICA'S golf victory took the English by surprise. The foreign attachés located in this city should not allow their ideas of this country's athletic abilities to be influenced too far by the performances of the Washington baseball club.—*The Washington Star.*



WHY IS IT THAT THE FOREIGN BANDIT WHO HOLDS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN AROUSES UNCLE SAM TO FURY—



WHILE THE HOME-GROWN OPPRESSOR DOES BUSINESS AS A MATTER OF COURSE?
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

ART TENDENCIES AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SINCE the opening last month of the one hundred and thirty-sixth exhibition of the Royal Academy in London British critics have been busy examining and appraising the tendencies of British art. In *The Outlook* (London), "A. C. R. C." complains that "the English pitch in painting is as high as that in music—the color screams and gets hot"; but adds that after a careful survey of the exhibition it is impossible to the discerning critic not to feel hopeful, for, altho he still discovers plenty of "raw, unluminous, unrelated color," he perceives also "a strong minority of exercises in which color is enveloped in atmosphere, and graduated according to the laws of light." During the past ten years, says "A. C. R. C.," this minority has steadily and surely increased.

This year's exhibits total 1,842. "Five just pictures," remarks *The Tablet* (London), "should suffice to save this city of paint"; and *The Pilot* finds not only five "just pictures," but five exhibitors of the first rank. "One of the five is a foreigner, while another—Mr. Sargent, of course—belongs to that new race which America and absence from America are drawing out of the Anglo-Saxon stock."

There has been general comment on the large number of portraits exhibited—including miniatures, some five hundred in all. Of these possibly one-tenth, according to one critic, have some genuine claim to figure in an exhibition of works of art. Battle pictures are less in evidence than usual, but in pictures of incident derived from literature a slight revival is remarked; and the exhibition is said to be particularly strong in animal pictures.

SARGENT'S PORTRAIT OF MRS. ASHER WERTHEIMER,
Acclaimed by many critics of the Royal Academy exhibition the picture of the year.

Mr. Walter Armstrong, writing in *The Guardian* (London), detects a gain in technical efficiency, together with a loss of individuality and native sincerity. He writes: "The level of accomplishment, altho much higher than it was twenty years ago, is not high enough to make up for that steady fall in native sincerity which cosmopolitanism and the general rush into art of one sort or another have brought with them. The consequence is that, altho the general aspect of the Academy has changed, the sense of inefficiency remains, and we feel that if four-fifths of the pictures were taken away, the part would, indeed, become greater than the whole." The characteristic difference, says this same critic, between an English and a continental exhibition "lies now, as it always has, in the lesser efficiency of our English painters, in their lack of drill." As bearing upon this statement, we quote the following from the pen of "B. D.," critic of the London *Pilot*:

"Painting to-day is a matter of wit, and skill, and control. Form is the one esthetic virtue still expected. Of passion, exuberance, insistence, we are tired. We prefer appeals to knowledge before appeals to sympathy. We not only require a painter to be first of all a craftsman, we even demand that he shall not veil his craftsmanship in overmuch intention. The sonnet is becoming our standard. We are every day insisting more and more on all works of art being monuments of a moment, embodiments of a single idea or incident, with no more introduction and sequel than illusion requires. All this may be good, but it demands a quality in which the English have never been rich. The sense of form, the power to see a relation between kind and quantity, is a Latin virtue. The Anglo-Saxon is essentially passionate; his artistic instinct is to enrich, rather than to prune; he loves spreading humor more than condensing wit. Shakespeare, in short, is his highest expression, as Voltaire may be that of his nearest rival. And nothing can be more *démodé* just now than a picture on the lines of Hamlet. We should be as surprised to find one well hung at the Academy as to encounter a novel in our Mudie box in which hero and heroine were led from their cradles to their graves. The result is that our English vanity lies wounded for the moment. We have no ideal to hold up against the French. Our best men are playing the French game, and not playing it so well as its rightful owners. They have neither the science, nor the instinctive sense of the relevant, nor the facility in design we see flourishing so richly in the soil of Paris."

The critic of the London *Athenæum*, nevertheless, who turned from the exhibition of the Paris Salon "satiated with its terrible monotony, its unfailing efficiency and practical achievement in the business of picture-making," was relieved to find at the Royal Academy "more individuality and more self-reliance than at the Champs de Mars."

First importance among the portraits is generally accorded to the work of Mr. Sargent, who, writes Mr. Walter Armstrong, again compels recognition as the strong man of the year. Of his six exhibits—all of them portraits—"Mrs. Asher Wertheimer" is by general critical acclaim his highest achievement. It is described as a masterly rendering of character and a marvelous illustration of technique. In the opinion of *The Athenæum*, however, nothing else in the exhibition approaches the "Lilian" of Mr. G. F. Watts. Incidentally *The Athenæum* compares this picture with Mr. Sargent's portraits. We quote as follows:

"After all these ages of sophisticated and contorted mannerisms, after every possible trick of presentment which might shock the spectator into attention or attract and allure him by an unexpected caprice, to present a personality as directly and as simply as in a chance meeting in life was surely the thought of a singular genius, and one peculiarly and delightfully out of touch with the movements of his time. It is intensely English, and tho Mr. Watts is not, alas! representative of English art, his picture is exquisitely representative of an ideal of type and character peculiar to English life. It is in such a picture as this or in one of Mr. Meredith's novels that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

posterity may find the explanation of why the English aristocracy retained its power so long. Mr. Sargent paints his aristocrats, or his aspirants to aristocracy, on their guard, socially on the defensive—supercilious and self-conscious. Mr. Watts has given a type of distinction and breeding carried to the point of perfect simplicity and self-forgetfulness. It is a type that exists in numberless country families, but no one else has rendered it or guessed at its possibilities for poetically pictorial treatment."

Outside of the portraits, many critics hail Mr. George Clausen's "Gleaners Coming Home" as the picture of the year. *The Guardian's* critic describes it as a masterpiece, but continues:

"It is so original, so unlike what most people expect in anything presented through the medium of oil paint, that it may excite more fault-finding than praise. The real subject is unmitigated sunlight. Half a dozen gleaners, mostly women, are plodding homeward with their harvest. They raise the dust, which the sun turns into a veil of shimmering light. Through this their hot, happy faces and their brilliant draperies are little more than half seen. The color problem is attacked with extraordinary boldness and success, and the design is good. This is the sort of picture one would like to see in the Chantrey collection. The only weak point is a reliance on the brilliancy of pigments, which time may affect."

Mr. Clausen's picture is greeted with the more enthusiasm because of prevalent misgivings lest English artists had lost the art of using landscape as a medium of individual expression.

A colossal equestrian statue, called "Physical Energy," another proof of the unfailing powers of G. F. Watts, the venerable academician, has attracted the attention of the critics. It represents a nude youth, an ideal of vigorous manhood, bestriding and controlling a restive horse. According to *The Spectator*, the group embodies "the great sculptural idea," expressed with "that power which stultifies criticism of details." Of the difficulties of the subject and of the artist's incomplete success *The Athenæum* says:

"It seems to be a nearly impossible feat to discover a rhythm which will perfectly unite into a single indissoluble whole the figures of a horse and his rider, a rhythm so pervasive and irresistible that it presents us from every point of view with a harmonious play of lines and sequence of planes. Indeed, we know of but one solution which can be held complete—Donatello's. Mr. Watts has not found it. He has had some magnificent glimpses of what a new solution might be like; he has caught it from several points of view, but he has not conceived it in its entirety. Looking from the west—just a little to the north of due west—we get a magnificent impression. From here we find two main lines: one, starting from the horse's hind hoofs and pressing forward and upward to the head and curved fore-leg, is admirably expressive of the forward plunge; the other, made by the curved body of the rider, passing down his right leg and ending in the upright of the horse's fore-leg, at once balances the first line and expresses the counteracting movement of restraint. Something of this beautiful balance of two counterpoising lines of force remains while we walk round until we turn the corner of the horse's head, and then suddenly there is disaster. We find that the lateral saliences on either side have no such controlling rhythm; that the head sticks one way, the fore hoof another; and that the man's body has no ascertainable meaning in the composition. All these saliences, in the perspective of a side view, helped to the harmonious result, and yet to get that, they had to be made meaningless, almost grotesque in profile. What we have, then, at the worst, is a stupendous *alto relievo;* some day we hope it will be applied to a wall—why not the basement of the national gallery toward Trafalgar Square?—so that only its astonishing beauties as *alto relievo*, and not its serious defects as sculpture in the round, may be visible. On those beauties it is scarcely necessary to dwell, so apparent must it be that we have at last a heroic design on a heroic scale, and executed with that large and enrobling simplicity, the secret of which seemed to be lost to us forever. Mr. Watts has found how to build his figures with straight lines, and the discovery has made him a master of the grand style. We have never had anything like this, never the beginnings even of a monumental conception in England before, and we do well to be proud of it."

Other critics feel in regard to this statue that Mr. Watts has failed to completely "pull it together," but there is a general opinion that "even if it be a failure, it is a great failure."

A SEVERE RUSSIAN CRITICISM OF THE FRENCH DRAMA OF TO-DAY.

SYMPATHY and mutual appreciation are supposed to distinguish the intellectual relations between the Russians and the French. Gallic literature and art are nowhere more popular than in the educated circles of Russia. A scathing review of the contemporary French drama by a writer of the leading St. Petersburg paper, the *Novoye Vremya*, is an unusual thing, which will unpleasantly surprise the French, especially as they are all of the firm opinion that, decadent and inane and trivial as the drama is everywhere else, in Paris it flourishes and remains artistic, significant, and vital.

The writer surveys the theatrical situation of the world at large, and concludes that Germany alone has reason for self-gratulation with reference to the drama. There, he says, there are strong, individual playwrights, the latest addition to the galaxy being Arthur Schnitzler. Besides, in Germany they understand and value Ibsen, the portraitist, realist, and psychologist, who, if unduly occupied with social pathology, never fails to stir and impress the auditor. Love of the Ibsen drama is a sign of seriousness, of strength, of an intelligent attitude toward the stage. France professes to admire Ibsen's skill, but she fights shy of him, preferring light and airy, superficial and sentimental, treatment of more or less general ideas. Sardou is a mechanic, not an artist, a dramatic carpenter who has no inspiration and no message, while the younger men, with less technique, are content to play with the fringe of the social themes they affect to treat. England and Russia have no drama worth mentioning, nothing that can expect to survive the day which sees its birth. The detailed review of this season's plays in Paris leads up to the following summary:

"The French theater, notwithstanding its glitter and the finish of its work on the interpretative side, is asleep in a literary sense. It furnishes no true type. In its reflection of contemporary life it is journalistic. The world-writers, like Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, Calderon, are foreign to it. Antique tragedy is produced by it in new style, and, for example, Œdipus, as given by Mounet-Sully, suggests rather Victor Hugo than Sophocles. Racine and Corneille are superannuated, and even school-boys do not attend their plays. It is still pretended that Hugo is interesting, but the truth is that for the stage he is heavy and awkward. Only his brilliant verse saves him.

"We are reduced to the contemporary drama. It should be recognized as an important circumstance that nowhere are the artists and the playwrights so dependent on one another and so closely united as in Paris. Pretty children are begotten of this union. Without Sarah Bernhardt, Rostand would be half 'Princess,' half 'Aiglon;' without Coquelin, he would have scored no phenomenal success in 'Cyrano'; without Rejane, Sardou's 'Pamela' would have been a very ordinary piece. . . . . .

"Of late there has been a whole cycle of semi-*feuilleton* plays which touch upon live social problems, such as: Shall mothers nurse their infants? (*Les Remplaçantes*), decadence of the nobility, Russian nihilism, inherited disease, etc. These plays may be of some worth, but they are too ephemeral; the impress of the day is upon them.

"Universal, profound, truly human questions, capable of inducing deep thought upon the tangled relations of life and of arousing genuine emotion, the modern French theater does not raise."

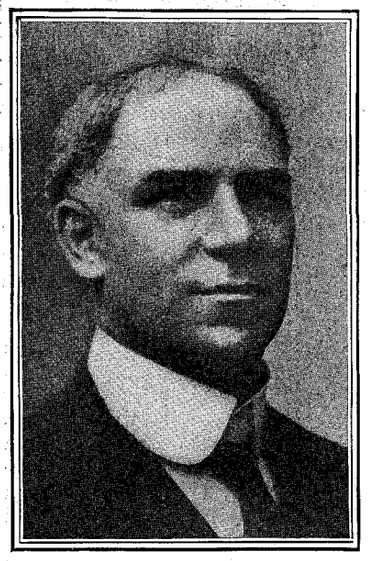
The critic analyzes the most popular recent successes, and says of each of them that it is either banal, or machine-made, or merely neat and superficially elegant, or sensational in a journalistic sense. All he praises is the French method of interpreting and acting plays. Here, he says, the French are in truth masters, and have a delicacy, a refinement, a grace and naturalness which can not be found either in Germany or in Russia. This, however, he holds, is not true of the Théâtre Français, which is tradition-ridden and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

antiquated and fossilized. It is true of the younger theaters and younger actors, and especially of the Antoine Theater, which has recreated the art of acting and of staging plays. Dramatic criticism, on the other hand, this Russian writer is unable to find in France. What passes for it, he says, is terribly shallow and unoriginal.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LONDON AS A MUSIC-CENTER.

"LONDON, notwithstanding the existence of many other centers of musical activity, is the great center of the musical world." This statement by David Bispham, the famous American baritone, led Mr. Clarence Lucas to make an examination of the facts on which it rests. His own impression, in the first place, had been that the English were an unmusical race, and that "there was no music of any account in London." After ten years' residence in England, however, he has so far modified this view that he takes up his pen in support of Mr. Bispham's sweeping assertion. As a matter of fact, says Mr. Lucas, the English in the aggregate are as musical as any other nation, altho "Puritanism, failing to prohibit the organ altogether, has at least been able to keep English musical thought from straying very far from the organ-loft." In proof of the activity of musical interests in London, Mr. Lucas marshals the following facts: The Sunday League Society, which aims to develop a musical taste in the Sunday idlers who have little chance of hearing music during the week, gave, during the past year, a total of 381 concerts, mostly oratorio performances. In the various districts of London there are at least 33 local but important Philharmonic societies, or choral unions, which "not only develop the ability of the amateur, but bring the art of the great metropolitan soloists to the very doors of the people." Every three years, at the Crystal Palace, the Handel Festival, in which 5,000 performers take part, "affords one the opportunity of hearing the most massive choral effects." The London Choral Union gives its regular concerts in the Queen's Hall; and the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, with a choir and orchestra of 1,000 performers, gives an annual series of eight concerts. In addition, Mr. Lucas mentions over a hundred performances of grand opera during the past year, as well as the productions of some half-dozen London theaters which are devoted to comic operas and musical plays. Continuing his evidence, Mr. Lucas writes (in *The North American Review*, May):



Copyright by A. Dupont, N. Y.

MR. DAVID BISPHAM.
He claims that London is the chief music-center of the world.

"The 'chamber concerts,' so-called, including string quartets, violin, piano, and other solo instrumental recitals, can literally be counted by hundreds. The most important quartet in London at present is Johann Kruse's—an organization which gave some forty concerts last season. Not long ago I noticed nine piano recitals announced for one day. It would be almost impossible to give the exact number of organ recitals. Baedeker says that London has 1,400 churches, and it is probable that most, if not all, of these places of worship add something to the vast total of the musical influences of London.

"A popular, tho not very elevating, form of musical entertainment is the ballad concert. These concerts are organized and financed by some of the wealthier publishers of cheap sentimental songs, for the exploiting of their wares for the ubiquitous musical trifler. The performances, as a rule, are excellent, for the best artists are engaged; but the programs are of the flimsiest nature. It is an unfortunate contest between commercialism and art, in which art, as usual, is worsted.

"Then there are 'The Magpies' and other small choirs and part-song singers; and antiquarian societies which strive to resuscitate the lute and virginal and perpetuate the tinkling harpsichord.

"A more reassuring feature of London's musical activity is the enormous number of orchestral concerts. Mention must first be made of the venerable Philharmonic Society, organized in the year 1813, and including in its list of conductors the names of Cherubini, Spohr, Weber, Mendelssohn, Wagner, to say nothing of the latter-day celebrities. Dr. Frederic Cowen at present conducts the Philharmonic Society's eight annual concerts. Tho of recent origin, the Queen's Hall Symphony Orchestra, so ably conducted by Mr. Henry J. Wood, is the most potent factor for musical good in London to-day. This magnificent orchestra gives Symphony concerts on Saturday and Sunday afternoons throughout the season. During the late summer season, the season when Londoners speak of London as 'empty,' the Queen's Hall orchestra gave a series of promenade concerts nightly, Sundays excepted, from about the middle of August to the end of October—concerts of the highest excellence, at which all the great symphonies, overtures, suites, and symphonic poems were to be hear for the ludicrously low price of about fourpence a concert, by subscription for a season ticket. Then there are the Richter orchestral concerts, for many years held in St. James's Hall, but transferred to the Queen's Hall since Dr. Richter took up his residence in England and began to bring his Manchester orchestra to London. Last season there was the Beethoven festival, conducted by Felix Weingartner, of Berlin; and the Strauss festival, for which the Concertgebou Orchestra, of Amsterdam, was brought to London, conducted, for the greater part of the festival, by Richard Strauss himself.

"The famous Manheim Orchestra recently gave a series of splendid concerts in St. James's Hall, consisting principally of works by Brahms. The Parisian orchestras of Lamoureux and Colonne are familiar friends and welcome visitors of the London musical public. During the past few years there is hardly a conductor of note who has not had the opportunity of wielding the batôn in the British metropolis."

In regard to the open-air concerts in London Mr. Lucas is unable to give complete statistics, but states that during six months of last year the London County Council provided 1,250 band concerts in the parks and open spaces under its control. But this statement does not include the royal parks—Hyde, Regent, and St. James—in which Mr. Lucas thinks that "the military band concerts are certainly not proportionately less numerous."

MAURICE JÓKAI, THE GREAT MAGYAR ROMANCIST.

TEN years ago, when Hungary celebrated with conspicuous enthusiasm the fifteenth anniversary of the publication of Maurice Jókai's first novel, we realized something of the affection inspired in the Magyar heart by this writer. He appears to have been literally the darling of his country. But extraordinary as was the influence of his work and his personality within the boundaries of Hungary, it seems that he had little or no message for the world at large. Such at least is the consensus of criticism in the English and American press, following the announcement of Jókai's death on the fourth of last month. His career and personality, however, present points of remarkable interest. The story of his life reveals him as a patriot and a revolutionist, a soldier, a member of parliament, a novelist, poet, historian, and journalist, and incidentally as a duelist, a painter, a sculptor, and a caricaturist. Born in 1825, Jókai died at the age of seventy-nine with an output to his credit of no fewer than two hundred and fifty-one novels. Many of these novels have been translated into every European language, yet his influence beyond his own country has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

been but slight. On this point a writer in the literary supplement of the London *Times* says:

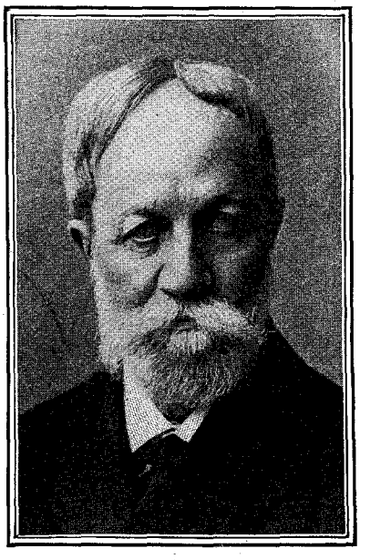
"He was for a long period the only Hungarian writer with a European reputation, representing the literature of his country before the world in the same full sense in which the literature of Flanders used to be represented by Henri Conscience, and in which the literature of Provence is now represented by 'Mistral.' That fact, far more than any intrinsic merit which his work possesses, constitutes his claim to notice. As a rule, a writer of world-wide renown has something of world-wide interest to say. Zola and Victor Hugo had, and so have Count Tolstoy and Dr. Ibsen. Maurice Jókai had not; and no parallel can profitably be drawn between his genius and position and theirs. The true parallel is with Henri Conscience, and it is a very close parallel indeed. They were both novelists of the second—or, at any rate, not of the first—rank. They were both story tellers rather than psychologists or critics of life. They were both intensely 'national,' concerned with national movements, and indebted, in large measure, to their patriotism for their popularity; Henri Conscience being honored as the man whose literary influence did much to secure the official recognition of the Flemish language in Belgium, and Jókai as the man who, first as a revolutionist and subsequently as a politician, had withstood the Austrian in the interest of the Magyar. Both of them, again, were too prolific to be profound; both of them, championing a nation within a nation, went to history as well as to contemporary life for the lessons of tribal patriotism which they sought to teach; both of them lived to be hailed as the 'Grand Old Man' of their respective countries, and to see great public demonstrations organized in their honor."

It is not easy, this writer claims, to name any literary artist of equal eminence who was a man of action to the same extent. He continues:

"Dumas's antics in the Revolution of 1830, Victor Hugo's performances at the time of the *coup d'état*, and Eugène Sue's attempts to apply as a legislator the socialistic schemes which he had improvised as a feuilletonist are not worthy to be mentioned in the same sentence with Jókai's campaigns in the rising of 1848 and subsequent political activities. No man ever brought to the art of the story-teller a mind more richly stored with thrilling experiences than his. One hardly passes from metaphor to sober fact in saying that he married his wife on the battle-field with the booming of the cannon for the music of his wedding-march. It is actual fact that, in the midst of his honeymoon, he was arrested and sentenced to be shot as a rebel, and that his bride pawned her jewels to purchase the opportunity of his escape. Nor did his active life end with the disastrous failure of the revolt. He became a member of parliament, and endured imprisonment as a political offender. He became a journalist—not merely a contributor to journals, but an editor; founding the Hungarian *Punch*, and conducting several of the leading Hungarian dailies. And while he was doing this he found time to write more books than the ordinary man can find time to write even if he has no parliamentary or journalistic duties to attend to. He wrote his memoirs; he wrote a history of Hungary; he wrote the Hungarian part of the late Crown Prince Rudolph's great work on Austria-Hungary, and he also wrote about two hundred and fifty novels—many of them of what we call, or used to call, 'three-volume length.' It is an output rivaling that of the great Dumas himself; and we have never heard it suggested that he adopted Dumas's plan of employing 'ghosts.'

"It stands to reason that work of the very highest quality could not be produced in such conditions of headlong haste. Really great thoughts do not flow from any pen in such an incessant stream. Inspiration needs to be tempered by reflection, and emotion to be remembered in tranquillity. That a man who worked so hard as Jókai should have found any time for emotion is already wonderful enough; that he can also have found time for tranquillity is incredible. But his impetuous speed may have suited his genius, tho it would not have suited the genius of a greater artist or a deeper thinker. His methods, tho not absolutely the best, may have been the best relatively to the public which he addressed for he had no intention of writing for the world. He only meant to write for Hungary, and the Hungarians are a people still in their intellectual youth, if not in their intellectual childhood. They are not prepared to receive philosophy, but they like to listen to stories —especially to stories about themselves, appealing to their national pride. Maurice Jókai gave them such stories in abundance—admirable stories of their kind, quite good enough to appeal to the large public of all countries which knows a good story when it sees it, and does not care whether it illustrates a point of view of more than local significance or helps to interpret any of the mysteries of life."

A higher estimate is put upon Jókai's art by Mr. R. Nisbet Bain, a writer in *The Athenæum*, who maintains that a large portion of his astounding literary output—which consisted of plays, poems, essays, and a history of Hungary, in addition to the novels—is of permanent literary value. He says further:



THE LATE MAURICE JÓKAI,

Perhaps the most striking example of the man of literature who is also the man of action. During a life of crowded activities he wrote some 250 novels.

"Jókai was the most romantic of the romantics, and the eccentricities, artificialities, and exaggerations of the romantic school abound in his novels, and to a lesser extent in his tales. But he was also a great humorist, a still greater poet, a perfect master of style, and a consummate story-teller. In some respects he reminds one of the elder Dumas, in others he is close akin to Dickens; in others, again, we detect the influence of Hugo and George Sand. But all these resemblances are, after all, slight and superficial. The great Magyar romancer really owed very little to any of his contemporaries, and drew his inspiration mainly from his own inexhaustible resources."

Among Jókai's books which have been translated into English are "Black Diamonds," "An Hungarian Nabob," "The Green Book," "The Nameless Castle," and "The Carpathian Sultan."

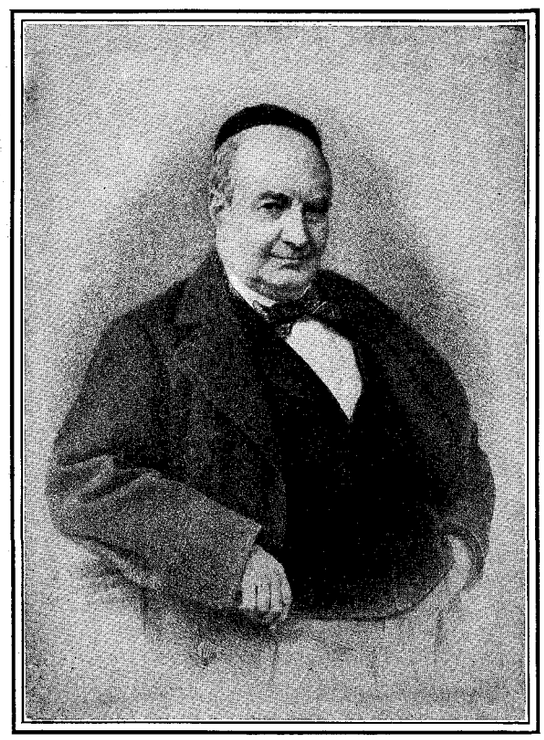
SAINTE-BEUVE AND MODERN CRITICISM.

THE most ambitious effort yet made toward an estimate of the literary conditions of the nineteenth century is the work of George Brandes, appearing under the general title, "Main Currents in Nineteenth-Century Literature." In the fifth and latest volume of the series, which bears the sub-title "The Romantic School of France," the place of Sainte-Beuve as the reformer of criticism and the founder of a new critical method is considered. It was through the work of the great French critic, Herr Brandes points out, that the "history of literature, which used to be a kind of secondary, inferior branch of the science of history, has become the guide of history proper . . . for the literature of nations is the most attractive and most instructive material with which history has to deal." Furthermore, the art of the critic, as practised by Sainte-Beuve, hand-in-hand with the art of poetry, took on a synthetic character in response to the intellectual movement of the time, which was a "gradual conquest by science of the whole domain of modern intellectual life." Upon the subject of this transformation Herr Brandes writes:

"At the beginning of the century imagination was considered the essential quality in poetry. It was his capacity of invention which made the poet a poet; he was not tied down to nature and reality, but was as much at home in the supernatural as in the actual world. In the generation of 1830 such authors as Nodier and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Alexandre Dumas express this view of the matter each in his own way. But as romanticism by degrees developed into realism, creative literature by degrees gave up its fantastic excursions into space. It exerted itself even more to understand than to invent, and this produced a close connection with criticism. Fiction became psychological. The point of departure of the novelist and of the critic in their respective descriptions is now the same—namely, the spiritual history of a period. In it the real or invented characters appear to us; the novelist's aim is to represent and interpret the actions of a human being, the critic's to represent and interpret a work in such a manner that the reader may see both the actions and the work to be results produced with real or apparent inevitability, when certain inward qualities or tendencies are acted upon by suggestions from without. The only fundamental difference is that the creative author makes the speech and the actions of his characters, who, fictitious tho they are, are generally drawn from life, the probable consequences of given circumstances; whereas the critic's imagination, fettered by facts, necessarily restricts itself to the representation of the psychical condition which led to or influenced the utterances and actions he describes. The novelist deduces a man's probable actions from what he has observed of his character. The critic deduces a man's character from his work."



SAINTE-BEUVE.

"Criticism, which had hitherto been a disintegrating, separating process, became in his hands an organizing, constructive process."

As to some of the particular reforms wrought by Sainte-Beuve in the art of criticism, the following statement is given:

"In the first place, he put solid ground beneath its feet, gave it the firm foothold of history and science. The old, so-called philosophic criticism treated the literary document as if it had fallen from the clouds, judged it without taking its author into account at all, and placed it under some particular heading in a historical or esthetic chart. Sainte-Beuve found the author in his work. Behind the paper he discovered the man. He taught his own generation and the generations to come that no book, no document of the past, can be understood before we have gained an understanding of the psychical conditions which produced it, and formed an idea of the personality of the man who wrote it. Not until then does the document live. Not until then does a soul animate history. Not until then does the work of art become transparently intelligible."

The peculiar and individual endowment of Sainte-Beuve was a thirst for knowledge different from that possessed by others and denominated by Brandes as "scientific inquisitiveness." This is not strongly perceptible in his early work when he indulged in unlimited praise of his contemporaries, the early romanticists. In those times he stood too near to his contemporaries; but it was not long before he began to divine the difference between books and life and was less apt than others to accept the author's own account of himself,—the image of himself which he desired, by means of his book, to imprint on his reader's minds. "And it was the unconscious instinct of investigation, the keen interest of the born psychologist, the longing to see for himself and close at hand, the inclination to pass by all that was official and conventional and make straight for the truth that is concealed, the small facts which explain, that led him to seek personal acquaintance; tho he himself believed that it was his enthusiasm for ideas which attracted him irresistibly to their originators."

The definition of the scientific critic is admirably given in the following words, which analyze the relation taken up by Sainte-Beuve toward his author during the period when his critical faculty had reached its position of personal detachment. It is at this time that he finds the golden mean between praise and blame. To quote:

"He does not admire everything and attribute everything to noble motives; but neither does he search for base ones. He neither praises nor depreciates human nature. He understands it. And intercourse with men and women of every description, constant critical observation, French delicacy of perception, and a Parisian training have given him an extraordinary power of discernment. At his best the many-sidedness of his mind actually reminds us of Goethe. We are at times tempted to call him 'wise'; and few, indeed, are the critics who tempt us to apply this adjective to them. He very seldom allows himself to be confused or influenced by the popular sentiment connected with a name, no matter whether it is lofty, or pathetic, or depreciatory. He inquires into the pedigree of his author, his constitution and health, his economic position; he snaps up some involuntary confession he has made, and shows that it is supported by other utterances, and that it throws light on and explains the actions of the man. He describes him in his bright and noble moments; he surprises him in *déshabille;* with his marvelous capacity for 'finding a needle in a haystack,' he discovers what the dead man concealed in the inmost recesses of his heart. With the judicial calm of the scientific investigator, he enumerates his tendencies toward good and his tendencies toward evil, and weighs them in the balance. And by such means he produces a trustworthy portrait."

Tho Sainte-Beuve saw with the acuteness of an astute detective, he reported, for the most part, with the wise discretion of the highest of that order. He generally contented himself with showing hat he divined or knew much on which he did not choose to dwell. As the scientific habit grew upon him, however, he became bolder in his psychological analyses, and in a letter written in 1863 he thus defends his right to be so:

"Art—and especially a purely intellectual art like that of criticism—is an instrument which is difficult to handle, and its worth is dependent upon the worth of the artist. Granted this, is it not absolutely necessary to have done with that foolish conventionality, that cant, which compels us to judge an author not only by his intentions, but also by his pretensions? . . . Are men of letters, historians, and moralists merely actors whom we have no right to study except in the rôles which they have chosen and defined for themselves? Are we only permitted to see them on the stage? Or is it allowable, when our knowledge is sufficient, boldly and yet gently to insert the scalpel and show the weak points of the armor, the faulty joints between the talent and the soul; allowable to praise the talent while indicating the defects in the soul which actually affect the talent and any permanent influence it may exercise? Will literature lose by such a proceeding? It is possible that it may; but the science of psychology will gain."

Says Herr Brandes: "His criticism produces an organism, a life, as poetry does. . . . . It does not break up the human soul into its component parts, so that we only gain an understanding of it as a piece of dead mechanism, without having any idea what it is like when it is in movement. No, he shows us the machine at work. We see the fire that drives it and hear the noise it makes while we are learning the secrets of its construction."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE MIND OF A MONKEY.

INTERESTING additions to our stock of facts in animal psychology are made by the recent experiments of Kinnaman on monkeys. These are described and analyzed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, May 14) by Messrs. N. Vaschide and P. Rousseau. Like most recent writers on the subject, these investigators will not admit that animals reason; but they show clearly that the acts of a monkey exhibit features that remind one of the intelligent movements of a human being. Evidently much depends on one's definition of intellect, and those who maintain that "reason" is not too strong a word to apply to some of the mental processes of an animal will find much in these experiments to confirm them in this attitude. In his attempts to see whether monkeys could distinguish sizes, forms, and colors, the experimenter placed food in boxes or other receptacles that differed only in size, form, or color from other receptacles containing no food. In many cases the animals were able, after a number of trials, to select the vessel containing the food merely from its form, size, or color. These experiments are compared by the authors with corresponding experiments made some time ago on dogs, cats, and other animals by Dr. Thorndike. They write:

"Regarding the researches made on association, the author agrees with Thorndike's thesis: He has proved no fact that necessitates for its interpretation an appeal to the existence of reason; he accepts the law already laid down by Thorndike in his investigations of hens, dogs, and cats, that progress consists in a gradual elimination of useless and unlucky movements and the reinforcements of movements that lead to success. He shows also that even a well-established association is susceptible of being disturbed. As to phenomena of imitation, they are limited to the female. Perhaps this may be only the result of chance. It would seem that experiments should be repeated on this point with more numerous subjects.

"Regarding the studies made of the perception and recognition of forms, sizes, and colors, it would seem that we must grant to monkeys at least the discernment of forms and sizes; but in relation to the latter the reason for it remains to be explained . . . we must determine the mathematical relation that causes certain dimensions to attract the monkey's attention rather than others.

"The series of experiments whose conclusions are most incontestable are those relating to colors. The following points seem to be established:

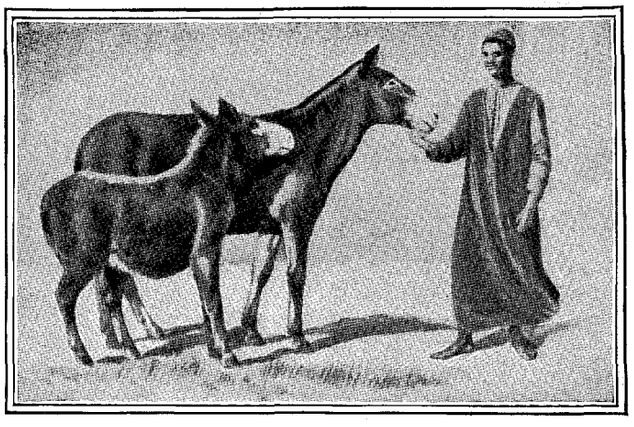
"1. Monkeys perceive colors. 2. Two grays that differ in clearness are distinguished less easily than two colors presenting an equal difference in clearness. 3. That the difference of clearness between two grays may be perceived, they must contain at least nine per cent. of white. 4. Monkeys are capable of distinguishing colors placed on gray whose degree of clearness is the same. 5. The male seems to prefer bright colors. . . . . .

"Two facts seem to merit particular attention: The first . . . consists, on the part of the animal, of substitution, for a system of movements that does not attain the end sought for, of a different system. Thus, when the monkey could not open a fastening with his hands, he tried to do it with his teeth. This trait . . . evidently reminds us of human movements directed by an idea, and we may consider it as indicating 'a psychologic life superior to that of animals incapable of this substitution.' Dr. Thorndike noted in hens, cats, and dogs an analogous succession of different motions; but there was this essential difference, that the succession of these acts indicated only the discontent, rage, and powerlessness of the animal shut up in the cage. Each of the acts was not applied systematically to a single mode of fastening. On the contrary, the persistence of the monkey should be noted. Doubtless we can not consider it the effect of an act of reasoning will, but the novelty of the attitude allows us to consider it as a step toward the coordination, systemization, and finality that characterize human acts.

"The second fact relates to the attitude of the subjects when it was necessary to follow a rigorous and definite order in opening successively the different fastenings of the box. . . . At the eighty-sixth trial one of the monkeys reached the following succession: 2, 1, 2, 4, 3, 4, or only two errors in a series of acts of some difficulty. The considerable progress made indicates the existence of a memory already strongly organized. This is the criterion that, taking these investigations, as a whole, seems to us to definitely characterize the monkey's psychologic life. The persistence of precise and organized recollections presents itself as the index of a psychologic consciousness that is already of a superior quality."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MULE AND ITS OFFSPRING.

THE offspring of two different species, when such offspring is possible, is usually sterile. It is this fact which renders a general mixture of species impossible, and it was relied upon by the early opponents of Darwin to show the falsity of his theory of the origin of species. Since a species must always remain separate, they argued, it must have been separate in the past, and each species must have descended from a separate pair of created ancestors. One of our most familiar hybrids, the mule, usually follows the law of species with great rigidity. Much interest, therefore, attaches to the news that an Egyptian mule has recently given birth to a foal. Even here, however, the father was not another mule, but a donkey. Whether the new hybrid will be the progenitor of a species remains to be seen. Probably the law of sterility, tho suspended for one generation, will appear in the next and preclude such an interesting result. The following paragraphs are translated from a brief article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris) by M. Paviot, a French engineer at Fachen, Upper Egypt:



EGYPTIAN MULE AND ITS YOUNG.

"Egypt is the country of wonders and prodigies. Nature there is not content with astonishing fertility of soil. She also confounds us with the fecundity of the native races—both vegetable and animal. Apropos of this, we have a case of a mule that has given birth to a colt—an instance that is unique, or, at any rate, exceedingly rare.

"In a little village of Upper Egypt a mule of good form and distinguished bearing—almost an aristocratic mule—brought an offspring into the world about nine months ago. The event caused some stir. . . . . .

"The pedigree of the mule is unknown . . . but she is remarkable for a fine head and large body that distinguish her from other mules of the vicinity. She must be about five years old. The father of the new arrival was an ordinary donkey.

"The little 'three-quarters' is a donkey in its head and shoulders and a mule in the crupper and hind-legs. The fore-parts are covered with the black hair of a donkey, and its belly and legs with a mule's long reddish hair. Its tail is long and resembles that of a colt. In three months it will be taught to bear burdens if fate does not prepare some other destiny for it. In any case the animal is doing well and growing wonderfully.

"If the line of descent continues, what will the naturalists say? Will there arise a new species? This is hardly probable, altho they think in Egypt that it may take place. There are precedents,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

but in general at the second or third generation sterility appears and all hope is deceived. The laws of the derivation of species remain victorious. The case that we have reported is none the less interesting, however, since it enables us to check once more our preconceived notions on the subject."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STRAIGHTENING THE BENT SHAFT OF A BATTLE-SHIP.

THE recent collision between the battle-ships *Illinois* and *Missouri* bent the latter's propeller-shaft, and this has just been straightened out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by what is regarded by machinists as a particularly neat piece of work. Says *The American Machinist* (June 2) under the heading, "A Great Feat in Shaft-straightening":

"It seems that in maneuvering, the *Missouri's* stem fouled the port-propeller of the *Illinois*, tearing away the upper strut, damaging the blades of the propeller, and bending the shaft near where the taper seat for the propeller begins. The propeller, having lost the support of the upper strut, sagged apparently about twelve inches. The department in Washington was of the opinion that the straightening operation, if possible at all, could not be done outside of the great steel-mills, and as a precautionary measure got bids for a new shaft. Captain Smith, however [chief of the Engineering Department at the Brooklyn Navy Yard], did not agree with the department, and stated that if it could be straightened at all he could do it, and in any case it would be well for the department to know what could or could not be done at the Brooklyn navy-yard.

"The shaft is 53 feet long, 16 inches in diameter, with a 9-inch hole reaching the entire length of the straight part, the hole in taper part being reduced to 4 inches. After considerable trouble (caused by the flange which had to be removed) the shaft was taken out and brought to the shops. Two lengths of the bronze casing were removed by planing a groove on one side. . . . These two lengths of casing were immediately over the bent portion of the shaft. On placing the shaft in the steady-rests in the lathe it was found to be 3½ inches out of true. A sheet-iron furnace was improvised, and with charcoal as fuel the shaft was heated to a moderate red heat. This took several hours, and when ready the shaft was put into a Watson-Stillman press and subjected to pressure to take the kink out; it was then allowed to cool over night (it takes special legislation to work overtime at the navy-yard), and on being put in the lathe next morning was found to be only about one-half an inch out of straight.

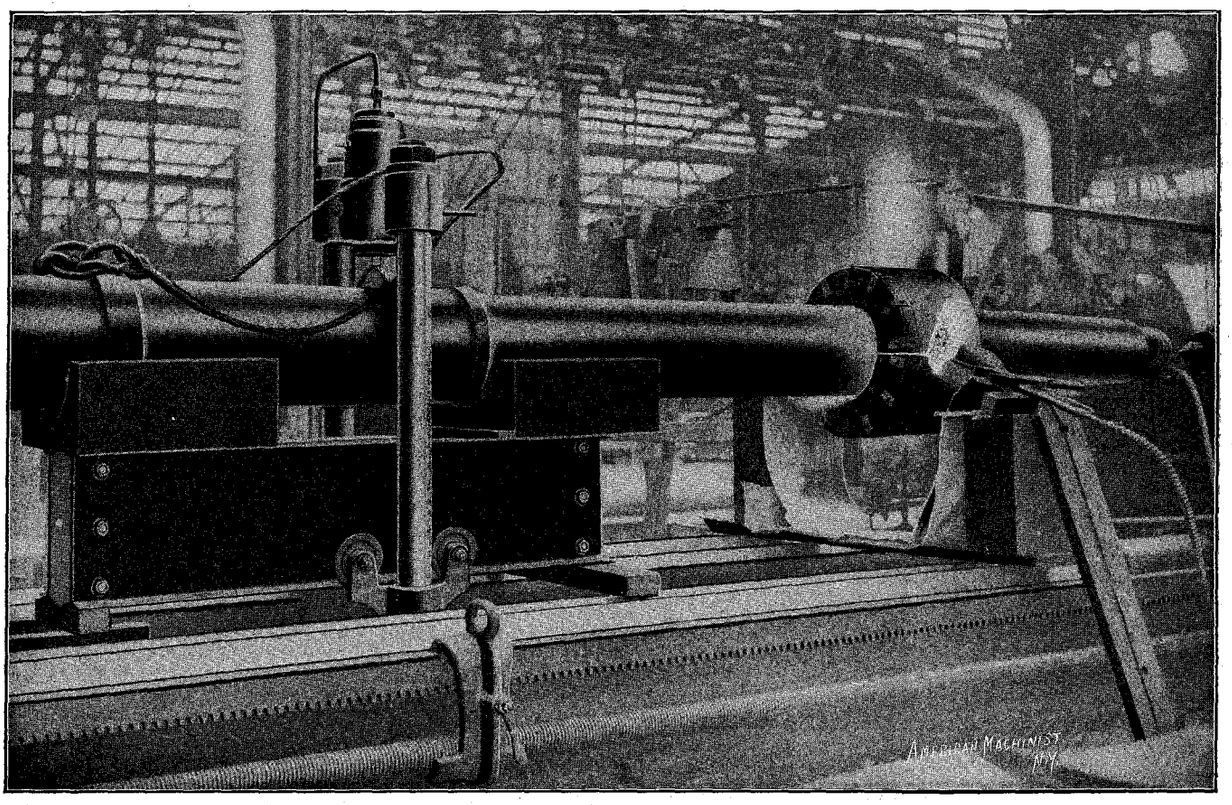
"While in position in the lathe it occurred to Captain Smith that it would be less trouble to apply the heat without removal from the lathe, so the boilermaker made the sheet-iron furnace in halves, which is seen in position in the illustration. The heat for this was obtained from a Buckeye oil-furnace, four jets of flame playing on either side of the shaft within the iron box.

"A rather interesting thing about this iron box is that the boilermakers asserted that it would be burnt out before the job was completed, owing to the fact that it was not lined with a non-conductor of heat; this was, however, not the case, the box being in good condition when the job was completed.

"The Watson-Stillman 130-ton press is shown resting on the lathe bed and supporting the center of the shaft upon two gray-iron bearing blocks; the extreme end of the taper end of the shaft may be seen resting upon blocking on the lathe bed to the right of illustration. As soon as the desired heat was obtained, the oil-furnace and sheet-iron box were removed (in less than two minutes), the electric traveling-crane picked up the part of shaft supported by the Watson-Stillman press, the press was moved forward, a semicircular piece of metal placed on top of the shaft for the press ram to bear upon, and the pressure applied. Altho the rated power of the press used is 130 tons, the makers assured Captain Smith a pressure of 175 tons would not injure it. An ultimate pressure of 160 tons was put on the shaft, and by successive heating and bending the shaft was brought within $\frac{1}{32}$ inch of straight, which is as near as any one could desire."

HIGH-POWER WIRE-WOUND GUNS.

CANNON wound with wire are something of a novelty in this country, altho they have been brought to great perfection abroad. One of these pieces, however, now building under the plans of the Board of Ordnance of the United States Army, and shortly to be tested at Sandy Hook, will, it is expected, be the



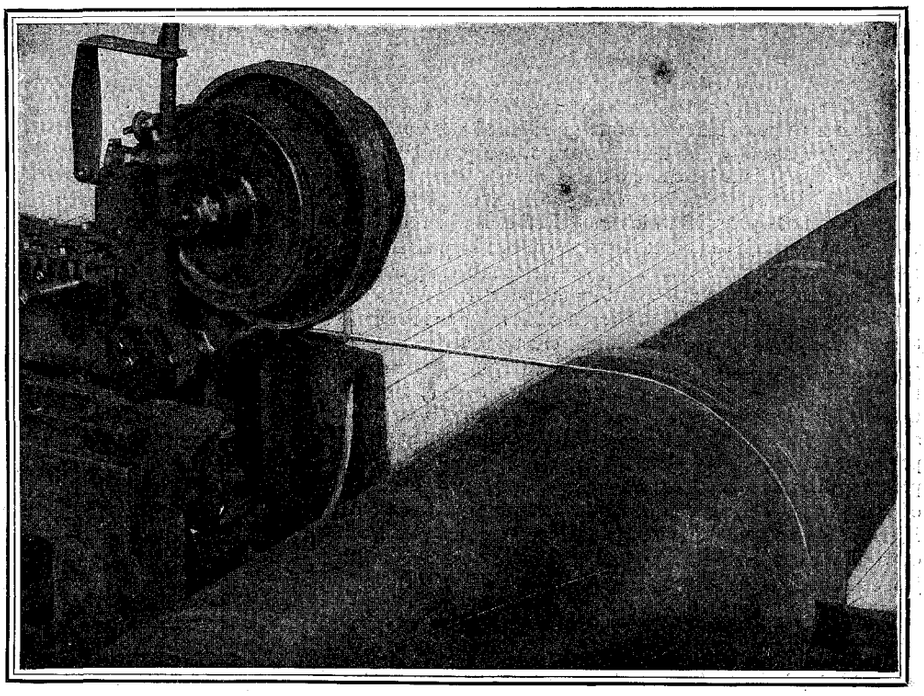
A GREAT FEAT IN SHAFT STRAIGHTENING.
Courtesy of *The American Machinist* (New York).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

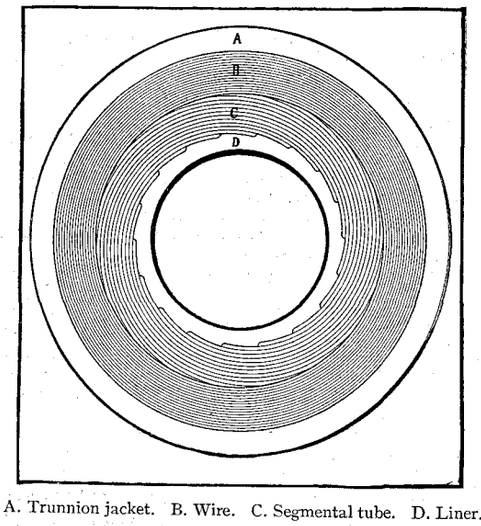
most powerful weapon of its size and weight in existence. *The Scientific American* prints a discussion of wire-wound guns in general, and a description of this one in particular, from which we quote the following paragraphs:

"If a person who was quite unacquainted with modern gun-construction were to watch the tedious and costly process of building up a modern high-power gun, he would naturally ask why it is not forged out of one solid piece. The gunmaker, in explaining to the inquiring layman why guns must be built up piecemeal, would point out that, in forging masses of metal of the size that would be required, it would be impossible to detect any hidden defects, and that, steel being a highly elastic material, it is necessary that in the finished gun, if the whole mass of the gun is to be available in resisting the bursting effects of the powder, the metal be brought into a certain condition of initial strain. He would tell him that in a 12-inch gun, for instance, where there may be a foot or more of solid metal surrounding the bore, the pressure of the powder gases would stretch the metal at the bore of the gun to the rupture point before the outer layers of metal were able to add their full resistance to that of the inner layers; that the bore of the gun would be cracked, and that the crack would eventually extend from bore to circumference. He would explain to him how Rodman, an army officer at the time of our Civil War, very cleverly met the difficulty in cast-iron guns by running a stream of cold water through the bore of the gun when it was being cast, chilling and contracting the metal at the bore, with the result that as the body of the metal throughout the gun cooled from bore to circumference it contracted and gripped the bore, throwing the latter into a state of compression, and placing the rest of the metal of the gun in a state of initial tension. The effect of this was that when the gun was fired the pressure of the powder gases was felt throughout the whole section of the gun from bore to circumference and every part of the metal did its share of duty.

"He would then explain to him that as the manufacture of steel developed, the superiority of this metal to cast-iron for gun manufacture became evident, and the Rodman principle of gun-construction was applied by first making a steel tube containing the bore of the gun, and then shrinking on successive hoops of steel which, as they cooled, threw the inner tube into a state of compression, and were themselves left in a state of tension. He would explain to him further that in addition to the higher resisting qualities of steel over cast-iron, the former metal, having the advantage of being built up in hoops which are forged on a mandrel, the metal of the hoops can be subjected to more thorough working and inspection, with a view to improving the quality of the steel and eliminating all defects. The gun manufacturer would then proceed to explain to our supposititious layman that the system of building up guns by winding steel wire upon an inner tube was a further step in the direction of securing thorough inspection of the steel, and of placing the finished gun under conditions of initial compression and tension which would be accurately known to the maker.



WINDING THE WIRE UPON THE GUN, UNDER A TENSION OF 2,500 POUNDS PER WIRE.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.



A. Trunnion jacket. B. Wire. C. Segmental tube. D. Liner.
CROSS-SECTION THROUGH THE GUN AT THE POWDER CHAMBER.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

"Altho the wire-wound gun is but little known in the United States, the gun built by Captain Crozier and the various Brown wire guns which have been built and tested by the army being the only guns of the wire type that have been built in this country, the wire-wound system has been adopted by the English navy and is the standard type that is built by the two great gun-making firms of Armstrong and Vickers-Maxim in England. All the large guns of the latest English war-ships are wire guns, as are the weapons which are doing such good service in the Japanese navy during the present war in the Far East. The system has, therefore, long ago passed beyond the experimental stage. The difference between the wire gun herewith described and the English and Japanese guns is that in the former the fundamental principles upon which wire guns are constructed have been carried farther along their logical lines of development, with ballistic results that are proportionately superior."

The new gun, the writer goes on to explain, is built on a foundation consisting of a forged steel tube with an elastic limit of 60,000 pounds, covered with a so-called "segmental tube" consisting of a series of sheets of rolled steel. On this the wire, one-seventh of an inch in diameter, is wound under a tension of 2,500 pounds, the thickness varying from seven layers at the breech to 21 [3 inches] over the powder-chamber. A trunnion-jacket, extending from the breech about twelve feet forward, is then shrunk on over the wire. An investigation of the strength of this form of gun by Professor Denton, of Stevens's Institute, Hoboken, has brought out the following facts, among others:

"The distribution of the wire windings secured a practically uniform compressive resistance in the lining tube throughout its

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

length, and without exceeding about ninety per cent. of the elastic strength of the tightest wire. The lining of the tube was probably compressed so that under 50,000 pounds per square inch of powder pressure it was not required to exert a tensile resistance. In other words, the principles of the wire gun had by this system developed to such a high point that when this gun is fired at Sandy Hook in the last few rounds, with a maximum powder pressure of 50,000 pounds to the square inch, and a corresponding muzzle velocity of about 3,900 feet per second, the lining tube will still be under some of the initial compression which was given to it when the wire was wound on; which means that the wire, with its high elastic limit of 150,000 pounds to the square inch, will be comfortably taking care of the enormous forces developed by the powder.

"The unusually high velocities secured in this gun are due to the exceptionally large powder-chamber. Owing to the abundant supply of gas given off by the burning powder, the pressure on the base of the shell is maintained at a high figure even to the moment that the shell leaves the muzzle, when the pressure is no less than 23,721 pounds to the square inch. In the earlier guns the powder pressures fell rapidly toward the muzzle, and it is this high muzzle-pressure that has caused the blowing off or bursting of the chase of several guns of the hooped type during the past few months. It can be seen at once that by increasing the number of windings of wire over the muzzle this part of the gun may be made relatively just as strong and reliable as any other portion."

A MACHINE FOR MAGNIFYING TIME.

THIS somewhat startling name is applied by *The Technical World* (Chicago) to the stroboscope, a device which, altho by no means new, has been used of late in some interesting investigations of the nature of certain rapid motions. The paper just mentioned acknowledges at the outset of its article that its title is really a misnomer—for, of course, time can not be magnified any more than space. It goes on to say:

"But just as it is possible for the microscope to project upon the retina impressions that render objects visible which are really invisible to the naked eye, so it is possible by mechanical means to reproduce at moderate speed successive views of an object which is moving so rapidly that it can not be seen by the unaided vision. . . . . .

"In the case of a rapidly revolving wheel, for example, the spokes appear a mere blur or wholly invisible to the eye. The stroboscope, however, enables us to realize the exact appearance of the moving object at a definite instant in its progress. By this means a movement that really takes place in a hundredth or a thousandth of a second may be seen drawn out to a quarter of a minute or more. The time of the movement is, as it were, magnified so as to enable it to be watched and examined at leisure.

"The instrument that produces this wonderful result is almost ludicrously simple when one understands its principle. By means of electric sparks fired at rapidly recurring periods, or a revolving disk with slits passed before a lantern, the moving object is illuminated in a succession of flashes. If the flashes coincide exactly with the period of the machine's revolution, they will show it always in one position, and to the observer it will seem at rest. By slightly retarding the flashes, so that they lag behind their time, the machine under observation will seem to move slowly, because at each revolution it is shown at a slightly later stage. Thus a movement too rapid for direct observation may be analyzed and watched slowly, the strains or vibrations at every point being clearly noted. You may, for example, watch the formation of the stitch in a sewing-machine, the exact way in which a gasoline motor works, and a thousand other machine movements where it is important to see slowly what goes on with lightning speed. The great glare of the arc-lamp is not a continuous light, but the see-saw of an alternating current, so fast that the eye can not catch the rise and fall of the illumination. The stroboscope will throw the image of the arc and screen so that the rise and fall of the light appear quite slow, and the effects of different kinds of carbons, different frequencies, and different methods of regulation can be judged.

"The stroboscope principle has many applications, being used in the *ondographe* (wave recorder) and *puissancegraphe* (power recorder), by which electric currents of immense rapidity can be studied and the exact nature of their periodic action determined and recorded."

Nerve-Oscillations.—That an excited nerve does not respond steadily, but in waves or alternations of intensity, was shown by Dr. Charpentier, the French physiologist, several years ago in the case of the eye. He proved that a persistent luminous impression does not fade away gradually, but that before it vanishes it undergoes several brief increases of intensity. Dr. Charpentier's recent discovery of radiations given off by nervous tissue is fresh in our minds, and he has now, according to a report by M. C. de Villedeuil in *La Nature* (Paris), proved that nervous energy may be transmitted over a metallic wire to a plate of phosphorescent calcium sulfid, whose brightness it increases in the same manner as the nervous radiations increase it, thus enabling the oscillations of intensity to be detected, and even measured. Says M. de Villedeuil:

"Direct measurements of the nerve-oscillations have already enabled him [Dr. Charpentier] to show that they are in number from 750 to 800 per second, which, taking into account the speed of propagation of the nervous force, corresponds to a wave-length of 35 to 36 millimeters [about 1½ inches]. M. Charpentier has made a very important new experiment. He takes two identical wire conductors, fixes them in two neighboring points of the nerve and connects them to the same screen. If they work separately, they produce an augmentation of the brilliancy of the plate. But if they work together it happens, for a certain distance of the points of insertion in the nerve, that the effect vanishes. He finds that this length of nerve is 15 to 16 millimeters, or about a half wave-length. The observed fact is thus to be explained as an instance of wave-interference."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Reversed Locomotive.—A powerful new four-cylinder compound locomotive in use on the Adriatic Railway, Italy, is described in *Popular Mechanics* (June). It has the cab in front of the boiler, the chimney coming behind and next to the water-tender. Says the writer:

"This arrangement enables the use of a furnace of exceptional width without raising the boiler to a height impracticable on the railways, for the fire-box drops into the free space above the low wheels of the usual front truck. Arranged in this manner, a value of nine pounds of steam for each pound of coal, an increase of two pounds over that of the former arrangement, results. In fact, the entire mechanism conduces to economy of power; but two distributors are used for the four cylinders, and Smith's system of segmental valve-rings is employed. The position of the cab gives the enginemen a fine range of lookout and considerably lessens the dangers of railroading. This four-cylinder compound locomotive is superior to any other now in use. In daily service it hauls five times its own weight at a minimum expense; on one trip, with a load of 413 tons, using but 45 pounds of fuel per real train mile, with a maximum speed of 65¾ miles per hour. Its power of acceleration is remarkable."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A GERMAN inventor has formulated the theory that many persons able to swim are drowned, when wrecked or accidentally thrown into the water, by being unable to keep the waves from dashing in their faces, and so gradually smothering them," says *The American Inventor*. "In order to overcome this danger, he has invented a life mask, which is to be worn with the life preserver. It is provided with valves which check the entrance of water, but which respond readily to suction so that the wearer may readily breathe."

"A GERMAN has invented a new clock system which has some original features worthy of mention," says *The American Inventor*. "The system is that of a master clock which controls electrically as many individual clock installations as may be required. The clock, which is installed in the house or place of business of the subscriber to the system, is similar to the ordinary one, inasmuch as it has a face and two hands; but the works are replaced by a couple of magnets and a balance-wheel. The master clock is provided with a transmitting apparatus designed to be operated by the movement of the hands. An impulse is sent from the wires when the hands of the master clock advance one minute on the face of the dial. This impulse affects the magnets in the small clocks in such a way that the hands are advanced the same amount as were the hands of the master clock. This operation is kept up indefinitely, and, of course, all of the small clocks keep exactly the same time as the master clock. The small clocks are inexpensive and comparatively little current is required to operate the system. The invention is in successful operation in several towns in France and Germany, and is at present being introduced into England."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WILL JAPAN BECOME CHRISTIAN?

ABOUT the middle of last month the following cablegram from Tokyo to the London *Daily Telegraph* caught the attention of both the secular and the religious press: "A great religious meeting, promoted by influential men, was held in the park to-day to determine the question of founding in Japan a church pro-Christian in character, but on independent lines. Leading men consider that the time has arrived to adopt the elements approved by the majority of civilized nations. An edict establishing a national church is not improbable."

It will be remembered that about fifteen years ago the idea of making Japan a Christian nation by edict was seriously considered by the Mikado and his advisors. This was in the flush of Japan's enthusiasm for everything Western. Later there came a reaction against Western religion, and the Christian missions in Japan, which for a time had flourished phenomenally, fell into temporary disfavor. What the attitude of the Japanese people generally toward Christianity now is may perhaps be inferred from the following extract from the report submitted by the Board of Foreign Missions to the Methodist Protestant Conference at Washington: "The opinion held by some that Japan has become a Christian nation is far from correct. Idolatry, superstition, and atheism largely prevail. The great mass of the population has not become impressed with Christian teaching." Nevertheless, in the opinion of the New York *Globe*, the masses would probably loyally embrace Christianity should the Emperor so decree. The same paper continues in explanation:

ADMIRAL TOGO,
In command of Japanese navy.

ADMIRAL URIU,
The hero of Chemulpo.

TWO CHRISTIAN JAPANESE ADMIRALS.

"Travelers, listing the peculiarities of the Sunrise Kingdom, have often noted that the Japanese were not so much irreligious as non-religious. The habit of personal devotion, as we understand that state, seems almost altogether absent. The Shintoism and Buddhism which exist are secular rather than sacred. Hence it is that the Christian missionaries, altho the Government and the people are tolerant, have made little progress, the number of converts being pitifully small. Hence it also is (religion being deemed a public rather than a private thing and one form being thought about as good as another) that the majority of the population would probably loyally obey the edict if the Emperor, for secular or other reasons, should proclaim Christianity as the state religion. The clew to the Japanese character is patriotism. To the demands, or supposed demands, of this everything else is subordinate."

The Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) remarks editorially:

"Of course there is no spiritual element in this movement. It does not indicate an adoption of the Christian life, or even an intellectual acceptance of the truths of Christianity. What is proposed is merely a formal adoption of the Christian name, so that Japan may be called a Christian nation and rank with England, Germany, and the United States. The Japanese hate the name pagan; they have now no national religion, and there would be nothing strange in their adopting the name Christian; but how much it would really advance the interests of pure and personal faith in Christ is doubtful."

A writer in *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) offers some statistics showing what progress Christianity has been able to make in Japan through the unaided efforts of the missionaries. He says:

"According to the very latest reports of the German missionary Schiller, the total number of Japanese Christians in 1902 was 129,134, of whom 46,634 were Protestants, 26,680 Greek Catholics, and 55,824 Roman Catholics. In addition to these, there are thousands of children who are not included in the reports of the Protestant churches, so that the total number will easily be 200,000 for the whole empire. This is, indeed, a small percentage in a total population of about 45,000,000. Yet it represents a great achievement when we remember that it is only thirty years since the law punishing persons for becoming Christians was abrogated and the public warnings against Christianity as 'the wicked sect' were taken down from the bulletin-boards."

The Evening Mail (New York) remarks:

"Nothing could be more foolish and shallow than to suppose that a triumph of Japan over Russia would set the wheels of Christian progress in Asia backward. An increase of Japan's power and responsibility could only emphasize the vanity of that country's dependence on its old Asiatic religions and philosophical systems. Its existing religions no more fit into its present political and social development than its old-time philosophical premises fit into the scientific progress, wholly derived from Christendom, upon which it is founding its successes against the Russians.

"The new day for Japan means readjustment all around. The country is irrevocably committed to modern progress. Some form of Christianity which is elastic enough to serve as a sure stepping-stone between the old and the new is altogether likely to make its way. And through Japan the lump of Christian philosophy may be expected to leaven the loaf of Chinese life more surely and expeditiously than it could through direct missionary effort in China itself."

This meeting at Tokyo, *The Mail* adds, may prove an epoch-marking event in the history of Japan even more important than the beginning of the war with Russia.

Is the Theologian Disappearing?—Professor Scott, of the Congregational Theological Seminary, Chicago, said recently: "One result of religious uncertainty is the disappearance of the theologian. The younger scholars, under radical influences, have turned away from theology; so that it is now very difficult in America to find men qualified to become professors of theology." This opinion is held by other careful observers, says *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia); and it continues:

"It is said that in our theological seminaries very few students are making a specialty of systematic theology. The times do not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

favor fine theological distinctions and definitions. Doctrine is not prized, nor understood, as in the days of our fathers. Doubt and uncertainty abound. Loose thinking is dominant. All sorts of opinions prevail in and out of the church. A hearing is given to all kinds of isms. Indifference in regard to what men believe obtains. The reading of the day can hardly be called theologic, even in ministerial circles. . . . . .

"Is it not time our divinity schools were giving special attention to this subject, and were offering special inducements to their brightest men to devote time and energy to the fullest and most accurate mastery of theology? They should be able to turn out men who not only understand it in its various relations and branches for ministerial purposes, but who can teach it, and expound it, and defend it as occasion requires. Theology is the greatest and grandest of sciences, and is bound, sooner or later, to come to its rightful and regal position as an enlightening, stimulating, regulative, and discriminating factor. We do not believe the world has outgrown the need for it, or that any substitute for it exists."

CONDITIONAL FATHERHOOD OF GOD.

THE claim is put forth by the Rev. A. Lincoln Shute, in a volume called "The Fatherhood of God," that, notwithstanding an extremely limited number of works which treat the subject imperfectly, the whole range of Biblical literature contains "no thorough attempt to set forth and establish the Biblical doctrine of the Fatherhood." The design of his book is to supply such a work and to emphasize the only adequate basis that "a true sociology" can adopt for pressing the doctrine of the brotherhood of man. All advocates of the universal divine Fatherhood, according to Dr. Shute, make a vital mistake when they fail to discern that "the Scriptures ground the divine family relationship not in creation, but in redemption." The summary of his fundamental argument is given in the following quotation:

"The Old Testament knows nothing of a universal divine Fatherhood. In perfect harmony and consistency with the writers of the old dispensation Christ and his apostles teach a conditional moral and spiritual Fatherhood and sonship. In the divine family this sonship is by grace and not by nature, not from Adam, but from Christ, not based on creation, but grounded in redemption. Christ by his atonement makes it universal in infancy, universally possible for all free intelligences, but not thereby actually universal for all classes regardless of their moral choice or nature.

"Also . . . the doctrine of the universal Fatherhood is weak in that it is based neither on Scripture nor in any necessity of reason, that it is inconsistent with evangelical Christianity, involves horrible absurdities, is fraught with the gravest dangers because of its fundamental relation to unscriptural systems of theology, and, therefore, is a most cruel and deceptive doctrine.

"On the other hand, the doctrine of moral, spiritual, and conditional Fatherhood and sonship, is consistent with Scripture and reason, meets all the requirements of the case, fits in perfectly with all correlated facts and doctrines of experience and revelation, furnishes the only basis for the solution of earth's social problems, and presents a hope worth entertaining and bounded only by man's insanely wicked determination to choose Satan instead of God to be his Father."

It is the contention of the author that the supreme sociological need of the world is a "truly brotherly brotherhood"; but he finds no sufficient basis for such a brotherhood in the doctrine of the universal Fatherhood. That doctrine merely implies brotherhood from the fact of our descent from a common earthly father, and our relations of interdependence among ourselves. But this natural brotherhood does not succeed in exterminating unbrotherliness. Says the writer:

"The natural son or the natural brother will build his own fortunes on the ruin of his natural father or brother. Such a brotherhood (and the universal Fatherhood has no basis for anything better) would leave the heart of man as barren as socialism leaves it. Any brotherhood which is based on the doctrines of a Fatherhood which teaches that all men are 'equally' the children of God because there is and can be no difference in the essential nature of various groups of men, tho, with the French Revolutionists, it adopts the motto, 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' will never recognize the rights of man except in theory. All schemes of social regeneration and theories and doctrines of brotherhood are fundamentally deficient which do not recognize that the reason why there is a burning social problem is that the nature of man is wrong, that there is a radical difference in the essential nature of the two groups of men known in Scripture as the children of the devil and the sons of God, and that this difference of nature arises from a difference of nature between the father of one class and the Father of the other. Unbrotherliness will not cease till the unbrotherly spirit, arising out of a disordered and essentially depraved nature, has been removed by the divine begetting of a new spirit, a new nature."

Hence, continues the author, for the real brotherhood, after which the wise and far-seeing social reformer is striving, the only sufficient basis is in the true doctrine of the Fatherhood. "A new brotherhood is a necessity, a brotherhood which is the outgrowth, not of an imaginary universal Fatherhood that calls men the sons of God by physical relationship, but of a real moral and spiritual relation of sonship that involves a participation in the moral character of the divine Father. When men become children of God, the bond which unites them to the Father will join the children in the real brotherhood. . . . In such a brotherhood, and in such only, will the wrongs which now afflict society become an impossibility."

"THE GREAT DELUSION OF OUR TIME."

THE great delusion of the age, according to the Rev. John Henry Denison, finds expression in the present magisterial attitude of the human mind toward questions of morality and of religion. "This egotistic cast or vogue of thought," says Mr. Denison, who writes in *The Atlantic Monthly* (June), "envelopes the mind of the age; it is more authoritative than Kaiser or Pope, than dogma or creed; it percolates through all classes; it penetrates our literature; it colors our judgment." The age bases its sense of supreme judicial qualification, the writer states, on its conception of evolution, "that philosophy which more than any other is the distinguishing and magisterial equipment of our day." Taking as his text two recent magazine articles, one by Mr. Brooks Adams, the other by Mr. Jack London, in both of which the authors estimate certain social problems in the light of natural selection, Mr. Denison proceeds to his argument. We quote as follows:

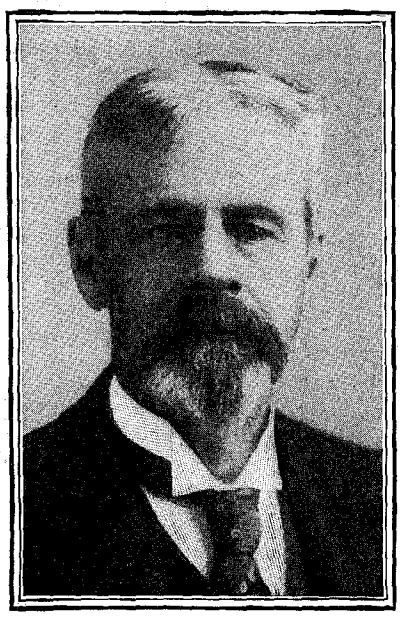
"The peculiar feature of our times is not that the world is on a primitive tooth-and-nail basis, but that it stands acquitted—nay, justified—by a verdict apparently based upon the doctrine of evolution, and that conscience is discredited and put out of court by the apparent authority of those standards which have given us a supreme and magisterial position among the ages. The Troglodyte now has an unassailable backer in the scholar who sits on a judgment-seat higher than that of Moses, and who says to the world: 'You have no grounds for crying "*peccavi*"; you have not sinned; you are doing just right; you are debtor to the flesh to live after the flesh. It is nature's decree, not that you should be a brother to your neighbor, but that you should rob him and fight him for a livelihood.'

"Words would fail to tell how, from the time when Darwin's and Spencer's philosophies were published, this magisterial tendency has proceeded to assist the Troglodyte in cheapening character, by its judicial decisions based on the evolutionary hypothesis. It has not only enabled our primitive friend to throw bricks with greater cheerfulness, but it has made his *creed* impregnable—nay, it has enabled him to make all other creeds look foolish. The Troglodyte always believed that preachers of righteousness retained the claw-foot under their shoes and stockings. He knew that prophets and apostles only waited for a chance to show their teeth. His intuition told him that generous people were really scabbing when they went about doing good. He saw by a kind of cosmic light that those great ideals upon which our higher morality fed were silly dreams. His reason told him that the power which makes for righteousness was a sun-god, or a highly developed form

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of ghost worship, or a fetish, due to the effect of environment. He always *understood* that the moral nature itself was a product of circumstance without the least atom of final authority, a kind of vermiform appendix which were best removed, since its place has been superseded by the exact knowledge of the cosmic law. Why should a man longer be punched by conscience when he has risen to an understanding of nature's decree? What do we want of morals when reason has become supreme? All this the Troglodyte knew in his heart, but he was a little shy of telling it because the stalwart moralists had the ear of public opinion. Now, behold a Daniel come to judgment, who has not only confirmed his suspicions, proved his creed, and made him a prophet of the cosmos, but has made the stalwart moralists themselves give up the validity of their moral perceptions, while they try to explain that their opinions were really based on evolution.

"If our primitive friend has any sense of humor, his sides must shake over this last performance, for it has made him look not only honest, but authoritative. It has stimulated a natural passion for his primitive ideals, and it has taken the wind out of some of his opponents. Their voice is not as clear, nor their presence as distinguishable, nor is the mass of people as much interested in them. In fact, the popular interest leans toward animalism; the animal cuts more figure than the spiritual. The scientific moralists are thinking their case over; many of them are still trying to patch it up with evolution. They have not yet dreamed of falling back upon the validity of the moral perception itself. And there are a great many people who want to be good, but have lost faith in their moral ideals, and are humbly looking to the scientists and the philosophers for their moral nutriment. As to the prophets and apostles, their voice is still and small in the ear of a moral nature whose main study it is to supply practical ethics enough to make business prosperous and the governing party secure."



REV. JOHN HENRY DENISON.

He deplores the modern magisterial attitude of the human mind toward matters of morality and of religion.

Could there be a greater delusion, asks Mr. Denison, than this sense of magistracy? The age which assumes it holds up as a torch the most authoritative type of evolution, and "by its illumination we see the column of humanity with reversed arms turning its back on all the great ideals toward which it has crawled upward in the space of a hundred thousand years or so, cheapening the moral nature, and marching back without conviction of sin toward the original homunculus."

But there is another element which enters into the situation, an element supplied by a class of men whom Mr. Denison, ironically adopting the magisterial point of view, designates "fools." "This does not mean that they are obliged to have guardians appointed over them; in reality, many of them are guardians of the commonwealth or community to which they belong." Of these men Mr. Denison writes further:

"They are not dull in practical affairs; their foolishness consists in the fact that all their high ideals and inspirations rest upon a so-called semi-mythical or subliminal basis which they can not prove before this infallible tribunal that has indorsed our friend the Troglodyte. They can not make their articles of faith square with any specific type of evolutionary doctrine, or prove their revelations to the latest type of scholarship. . . . They have one supreme authority—it is moral perception *assisted* by science. It is made keen by practical use, and clear by walking in the light of the highest ideals. They and they alone see the value of the moral organism; they see that its supreme organic law is love. They see that there is a power behind it, a power which makes for righteousness, and that it has its supreme embodiment in the gospel of Christ. They see the importance of the struggle for bread. Their heart goes out with sympathy for those who are in that struggle; they themselves are in it, and they know what it means. They know the sinister outlook of the cosmic order; they have felt its dread temptation. They know the bitterness of defeat in battle. Through long ages they have maintained this fight, not for a system of ethics, but for the worth and deliverance of the moral nature itself. Often they have felt the tooth and nail—ay, the beak and the claw—of a degenerate civilization. Often they have been brought before magistrates, robbed of their goods, delivered unto death. Always they have appeared to be opposing the cosmic order, always they have been called fools for their exaggerated valuation of the moral nature. And yet to them it has always appeared to be the one great reality of this life, the soul of humanity, the offspring of the gods, the heir of a life beyond the grave, the bond of a human brotherhood. For all human suffering there seemed to be compensation if only this higher manhood were not debased, but for moral defeat there was no compensation. Therefore, to deliver this moral nature they have dared the worst. . . .

"There is something in this estimate that awakens a response in humanity; it touches a lost chord. It is no vague intuition; it is the testimony of the moral constitution itself, and it appeals to the moral consciousness in every one of us. It is backed up by the logic of life. It is like the testimony of the elm-tree when it tells us that it must have sunlight and air for its top, and moisture and earth for its roots. It is by this authority that the fools speak and act. Not always have they understood; often they have been beguiled into thinking that their real authority was a dogma or a theology. Then they have ceased to be fools; they have become magisterial, and have crushed their religious genuises and killed their prophets. Often they have fancied that they have eliminated the element of mystery from ethics and established morals on a basis of scientific logic; and then they have lost their dynamic force. Now and then there has been a fool who has understood, and his voice has shaken the world. For every great leader of men, whose trumpet note has rallied the army of righteousness, and led it to victory, has been face to face with the power that makes for righteousness, so that he could say with one of old: 'I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear: but now mine eye seeth thee.'"

History, says Mr. Denison in conclusion, resolves itself into one supreme battle-field, on which is enacted, not the mere physical struggle for existence, but the fight of the moral nature, first for survival, then for conquest, through the power of its suprarational ideals. "It is the battle of the fools; and there is but one great question to-day—namely, whether we will cling to our magisterial tendency, or join the fools and accept the validity of the moral perceptions."

A REACTION TOWARD MYSTICISM.

IN an age generally recognized as intensely commercial a current of public interest setting strongly in the direction of mysticism may seem an incongruity. Yet such a tendency is detected by a writer in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston), who regards it as a natural reaction from the universal overemphasis on the things of this world, "an oscillation between opposite sentiments and types which keeps us comprehensive and sane." Says this writer:

"The brief and hostile article on mysticism in the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' written by Professor Seth about twenty years ago, marks the state of opinion then. At that time there was only one important book in English on the subject, Vaughan's 'Hours with the Mystics,' the dying effort of a brilliant young man, which saw the light in 1860, and afterward went out of print. Up to comparatively recent years the mystical point of view was either neglected by English and American thinkers or touched upon with ill-disguised contempt as impossible to people of common sense.

"The reaction has come like a full tide. In 1891 the Glasgow Gifford Lectures by Principal Caird on the Fundamental Ideas of

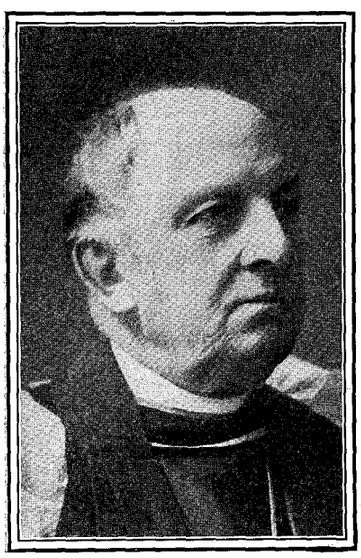
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Christianity presented with keen logical analysis an essentially mystical interpretation of religion. In 1899 the Bampton Lectures at Oxford (the titles of these lectures for over a century fairly indicating the current of English thought) were delivered by W. R. Inge on Christian mysticism. Later Prof. William James's Gifford Lectures on Varieties of Religious Experience gave mysticism its first important psychological recognition. Récéjac's difficult and suggestive discussion of the Philosophy of Mysticism has been translated from the French. And last year appeared Rev. Arthur Devine's huge 'Manual of Mystical Theology,' written from the Roman Catholic point of view. So it is no longer the day of contempt. The mystics are coming into their own. And it is beginning to be suspected that true religion, as given us in the words of Christ, and at more length in the teachings of Paul, and especially of John, is not a little mystical."

The essential characteristic of mystical religion this writer defines simply as "the immediate communion of the soul with God."

A CLERICAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST DIVORCE.

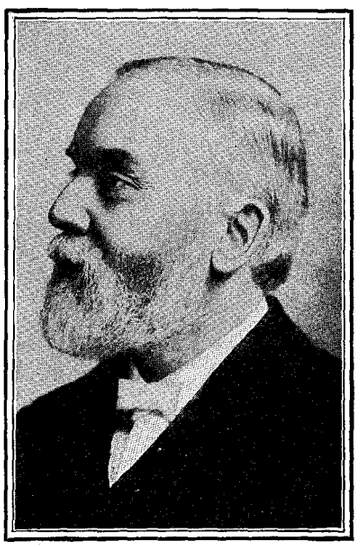
THE executive committee of the Interchurch Conference on Marriage and Divorce has recently issued its first general address to the public. This takes the form of an appeal to the Christian public for a fuller realization of the sanctity of marriage, and aims to prepare the way for more definite action in the future. Statistics are quoted for 1903, showing the proportion of divorces to marriages in eight States as follows: In Maine, 1 to 6; in New Hampshire, 1 to 8.3; in Vermont, 1 to 10; in Massachusetts, 1 to 16; in Rhode Island, 1 to 8; in Ohio, 1 to 8.8; in Indiana, 1 to 7.6; in Michigan, 1 to 11. These States show "a rapid and steady increase in divorces during the decade," and this condition the committee believes to be true of the country at large. In the course of the appeal we read: "The hope of curing and crushing the horrible tendencies to facile and frequent divorce rests, we believe, upon impressing and inculcating such an intense conviction of what marriage is, and of what marriage means, that it will cease to be entered into 'unadvisedly or lightly' . . . that neither man nor woman shall dare enter the precincts of betrothal without the tested certainty of love, without the full recognition of the mutual duty of service, forbearance, and faithfulness which it involves."



BISHOP WILLIAM C. DOANE,
Chairman of the Interchurch Conference on Marriage and Divorce.

The churches represented by the conference are: The Protestant Episcopal, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Methodist South, the Dutch Reformed, the German Reformed, the United Presbyterian, the Lutheran, the Baptist, the Congregationalist, the Universalist, the Unitarian, the Reformed Presbyterian, the Cumberland Presbyterian, and the Alliance of Reformed Churches. "It is noteworthy," remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, "that this Interchurch Conference is the first body in which all the leading Protestant denominations of America have come together by official representation." According to the reported statement of one of its members, the work of the conference is along two lines. It aims, in the first place, to secure some uniformity of attitude among the churches on the question of the remarriage of divorced persons, and, in the second place, to secure better and uniform divorce laws for the whole nation. On the latter point *The Times* (New York) remarks:

"As to legislation, it is probably not feasible, and it is doubtful whether it be desirable, to secure national statutes on the subject. Habits and ways of thinking upon the subject differ in different parts of the country. A state statute may be presumed to represent the local feeling. It has, therefore, a better chance to be obeyed in good faith than a national statute which should go counter to local feeling. And this as a matter of policy and without reference to the serious constitutional question involved. An attempt to legislate, by Congress, on the subject of marriage and divorce would certainly be resented as a usurpation, and would be in danger of being declared so by the courts."



REV. DR. WILLIAM H. ROBERTS,
Secretary of the Interchurch Conference on Marriage and Divorce.

Says *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia):

"On the one hand, it would be impossible to procure the adoption of an amendment of the Constitution of the United States under which *all* divorces should be prohibited; and if it were possible to bring all legislation concerning marriage within the power of Congress, there is every reason to fear that Congressional legislation would represent the lower, and not the higher, view of the sanctity of marriage. The hope of bringing all the States separately to adopt and maintain one and the same law of marriage and divorce is too futile to be seriously entertained. In this, therefore, the very best that can be done is that Christian people, in each and every State of the Union, should labor, in season and out of season, to elevate the legislation of the States to the standard of Christian obligation. There is no other way to proceed, and it is evident that this way can not be immediately successful."

The New York *Independent*, referring to certain pulpit pronouncements which followed upon the publication of the conference's appeal, says:

"These utterances undoubtedly reflect a determination in certain ecclesiastical circles to brand divorce as immoral, and to render it more difficult, by statutory means if possible, and at least by withholding 'the religious sanction' from divorced persons wishing to remarry.

"On the latter point we have nothing whatever to say. The first duty of all professors of religion, of whatever denomination, is to be sincere. If they believe that divorce is always inherently immoral and remarriage essentially 'adulterous'—as the Presbyterian moderator characterized it—let them by all means refuse to condone it or to dignify it in the name of religion. But when ecclesiastical influence is brought to bear upon the civil laws, in such cases made and provided, it is the duty of citizens who think that clerics like other men sometimes err in judgment, to point out their errors, and try to restrain them from doing mischief. . . . Divorce, under modern conditions, is to some extent incidental to the liberation of women from centuries of subjection. It is in a degree correlated with profound changes of moral sentiment touching the right of woman to be a free individual, holding sacred in her own keeping her affections and her person."

While undoubtedly much divorce at the present time, admits *The Independent*, must be attributed to low ideals, instability of character, and uncontrolled sex-passion, this truth, it adds, should not blind us to the further fact that many cases of divorce are attributable to high rather than to low conceptions of what the marriage relation should be.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

KUROPATKIN'S CHOICE BETWEEN OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE.

FROM an attentive perusal of expert effusions in the London *Standard*, the Paris *Figaro*, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, General Kuropatkin will ascertain that there are three courses open to him. He may stay where he is, near Liao-Yang, and prepare himself to take the offensive against the approaching Japanese; or he may fall back upon Mukden; finally, he may march to the relief of Port Arthur.

Beyond this point, the strategical education of the Russian commander, so far as the newspapers of Europe are responsible for it, does not go. The experts can not decide for him what he is to do. Yet they all admit that he has, for once, his long-expected opportunity to abandon the defensive and spring to the offensive. The London *Times* reminds General Kuropatkin of French predictions that the Russian army at Liao-Yang was waiting only for the Japanese to come near enough. The Japanese are believed by the London *Standard* to be very near indeed:

"The whole situation calls up very vividly to one's recollection the position of the unfortunate Austrian general in Ulm in October, 1805, when Napoleon and the Grand Army were closing round about him. Kuropatkin, it is true, has no such odds—three to one—against him as yet, but he seems to have all Mack's other difficulties to contend with in an aggravated form. That general was not ruined because he did not know what to do, but because he had no efficient staff and no sufficient organization through which to carry out his designs, which were perfectly sound in themselves. But, like Mack, General Kuropatkin's hands are tied by a makeshift organization and the consequent difficulties of securing the execution of his orders. His great, indeed his only, chance now is resolutely to abandon all stores accumulated along the railway line, and march with every available man against the Japanese seeking to bar his path."

The strategical situation as thus conceived corresponds to the reality, avers the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), which thinks that Russia's forces are now drawn together within a great oval of which Liao-Yang is the southern point and Mukden the northern point. The Japanese are pushing northward upon the Russian lines while Kuropatkin is intrenching himself at Liao-Yang. But the uncertainty regarding Port Arthur makes all the experts—whether those of the London *Times* and *Mail* with pro-Japanese sentiments, or those of the Paris *Figaro*, *Temps*, and *Journal des Débats*, who, of course, favor the Russians—hesitate to predict the next step. The expert of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* argues that Kuropatkin may take the offensive if only because of the "sheer desperation" of his position. But he will have to do this speedily, since the choice will not be left him for long:

"To be sure, even in the event of Kuropatkin's success, the war would not be at an end. But, at any rate, the first Japanese army would be definitely repulsed if not altogether annihilated. It would then be rational—as at present it is highly irrational—to talk in St. Petersburg as if Russia had the alternative of assuming the grand offensive by a forward movement decisive of the whole struggle. In a little while Kuropatkin will have no alternative, for the only thing left him will be inglorious retreat."

Assuming for the sake of argument that there will be a genuine battle at or near Liao-Yang, Kuropatkin will put 100,000 men in the field, says the Paris *Gaulois*, whose expert is a competent and reliable French officer. The Japanese will have more than 100,000 troops with which to oppose Kuropatkin, says this authority, "but their men will be exhausted by the terrible marches they will have made." And we must not forget that Kuropatkin may prefer, after all, to retire to Mukden, before fighting, a hypothesis which the London *Times* ironically indorses. The English do not seem to credit Kuropatkin with a design of marching south to the relief of Port Arthur. Says the expert of the London *Mail*:

"If he retreats, he abandons Port Arthur, which will certainly fall, the Russian troops scattered in small detachments to the south of Liao-Yang, and the holy city of Mukden. He must retire through a hostile territory, for the Chinese and Chunchuses have been exasperated by Admiral Alexeieff's burnings of villages and shootings of reported brigands. He must practically surrender all hope of reconquering southern Manchuria or of lending a hand to the Baltic fleet if that force ever sails.

"If he stands and fights a great battle, he is probably doomed."

No operations of Kuropatkin's can now ameliorate the Port Arthur crisis, thinks the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*. That place must be "left to itself."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE AND JAPAN.

Europe: "He's ugly, but I will grow accustomed to him."
—*Jugend* (Munich).

THE FALLING IDOL.

"Look out, Japan, or when the Colossus falls he will crush you!"
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

GERMAN JOLLITY OVER RUSSIAN REVERSES.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

VICE ADMIRAL BEZOBRAZOFF.

Not to be confused with the Mr. Bezobrazoff whose advice was taken by the Czar during the weeks preceding the war.

GRAND DUKE BORIS.

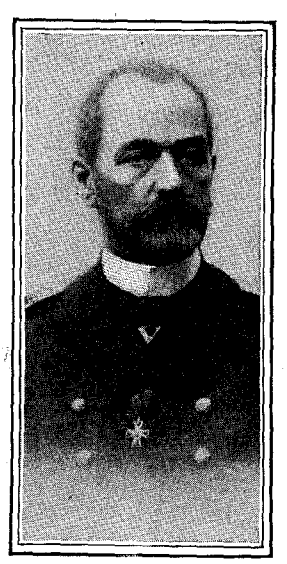
He was at the front, but went home after the Makaroff episode at Port Arthur.

LIEUT.-GEN. SMYRNOFF.

Said to have marched with a force to establish the whereabouts of the "mysterious army" lost to sight a few weeks ago.

LIEUT.-GEN. ZILINSKY.

He is said to be urging General Kuropatkin to abandon the policy of retreat and to march on Port Arthur.



ADMIRAL ROZHDESTVENSKY.

He has been chosen, says the Paris *Figaro*, to command the fleet that will leave for the Far East this summer.

PROMOTORS OF THE KUROPATKIN PLAN.

SUPPRESSED HORRORS OF RUSSIAN BUREAUCRACY.

SELDOM has an earthly ruler stood revealed in a light more melancholy than that reflected upon the Russian Czar by not a little press comment in Western Europe. His critics deny him even the wisdom of affliction, contending, as a writer in the Berlin *Nation* does, that his country's woes haunt him with a superstitious dread lest he be Russia's evil genius. This morbid sensitiveness in the young autocrat has been sympathetically referred to by a few French papers to refute allegations of a conspiracy of silence among the statesmen of St. Petersburg, who considerately hide many dire truths from the Romanoff. But when, by accident or design, Nicholas II. at last learns facts long notorious to all but himself, he takes refuge, we are told by the Berlin *Vorwärts*, in prayers to St. Seraphim and in ghostly communion with the spirits of his "never-to-be-forgotten" father and grandfather. Such snapshots of temperament as these contrast strongly with the Paris *Figaro's* pen portraits of Nicholas II. sticking black and blue pins into war maps and infusing—by telegraph—a Napoleonic energy into General Kuropatkin, Admiral Skrydloff, Admiral Alexeieff, and other fighters not quite so famous.

The truth is, declares *The St. James's Gazette* (London), that "Russia must be, humanly speaking, on the verge of a disaster in comparison with which the French Revolution sinks into insignificance." It sees too much reason to credit some extremely sensational stories which are finding their way into the London *Express*, the London *Telegraph*, and the London *Standard*, all pointing to the existence of a reign of terror which Nicholas II. seems to suspect far less than does the outside world. "The measures of repression which are said to have been taken disclose a condition of things that goes far beyond the most gloomy anticipation," *The Standard* remarks, and it feels justified in publishing "under all reserve," but with absolute faith in the sources of its information, particulars from which we quote:

"There is a general similarity in the intelligence from all parts concerning the exceptional activity of the secret police and the frequent disappearances of persons presumably suspected of implication in political plots. In Kronstadt, where an attempt is reported to have been made to injure the forts, there have also been executions under military law. In Moscow recently an eye-witness reports that eighty coffins, under military escort, were taken out of the town at dead of night by an unfrequented road which was picketed with soldiers, and buried, presumably in the woods, where soldiers had previously been observed maintaining an inviolable cordon. There is a nervous feeling in the very air, and even the most sober-minded are drawing ominous conclusions from the significant fact that the regiments stationed in European Russia are being retained in their places, and only the reservists called up under the mobilization orders are being forwarded to the front."

And by way of comment, our British contemporary, which has the highest reputation for caution and accuracy in the presentation of news, makes these observations:

"There is no opening for skepticism as to the symptoms in all quarters of dangerous unrest. The marvel would be if Russian society, remaining essentially the same as in the long and dismal past, were not to develop in an aggravated form, under the stress of the conflict in the Far East, the familiar maladies. It is nothing at all new that the investigations, the arrests, the trials—if trials there have been—should have been conducted in secret, and that the sentence of a tribunal sitting in irresponsible seclusion should be carried out in the silence of the prisons. But sooner or later the truth becomes known; and the nation learns with a shudder the full dimensions and the shocking details of the retribution. No man or woman can feel himself safe when the spirit of remorseless proscription is in the air."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

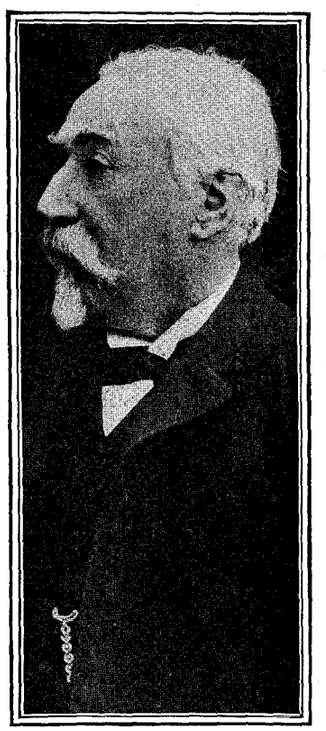
POPE PIUS REVERSING POPE LEO'S POLICY.

TO appreciate the circumstances from which the diplomatic belligerence between France and the Vatican derives its incalculable significance, we must go back, say the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), the *Reichswehr* (Vienna), and most other organs which explain the matter, to the great factor in the last conclave—Austria's veto. That veto, all European newspapers of importance agree, aimed at the exclusion of Cardinal Rampolla from the papal throne. "It was a contest," notes the Belgian paper just referred to, "between the Triple Alliance and the Dual Alliance." The Paris *Temps* puts the matter more pointedly by averring that the foes of France had determined to make an end of the policy of conciliating the third republic. Some cardinals, says the Roman correspondent of the Paris organ, deemed the Rampolla attitude insufficiently vigorous. When the opposition won its great triumph with the election of Pius X., the third republic was warned that anticlericalism must expect no further Vatican indulgence. The young and pliant Cardinal Merry del Val became papal

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Secretary of State, Cardinal Vives y Tuto, "hard to conciliate in all that relates to politics," was permitted to give advice which Leo XIII. never appreciated highly, and Cardinal Oreglia, who has worn a red hat under three sovereign pontiffs and is "a born fighter" besides, came into favor, "a thing to which he had long been unaccustomed." The influence of these and of some other ecclesiastics speedily caused the Rampolla style of humoring France to go out of fashion at the Vatican, a fact of which the *Reichswehr* takes note in gratified terms:

"For the first time we see coming clearly to view the vast political revolution accomplished in the Vatican when Pius X. ascended the papal throne. There can no longer remain any doubt that Pius X. is not disposed to follow the path trod by the Secretary of State of Leo XIII., Cardinal Rampolla, and continued in by him until it bordered upon mania. There is openly an end of that Vatican policy which beheld its chief menace in the Triple Alliance and which determined every detail of its action according to the good or ill resulting to that alliance. There is an end of that Vatican policy of which the only aim was to punish Germany, and especially Austria-Hungary, for having entered into an alliance with Italy. To Pius X. and his Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val, the task of protecting Catholic interests seems divorced from any distinction between Powers which adhere to the Triple Alliance and Powers which are not connected with it or are even in opposition to it. Vatican policy seems to have returned to that fundamental consideration, transcending good and evil, which holds that there can be no other test, applicable to the defense of Catholic interests, than that afforded by effective benefit or prejudice thereto. Guided by this fundamental consideration, Vatican policy can confront the anticlerical policy of Premier Combes with no other view than that the latter is dangerous to the church, and that only by the stoutest opposition to such an anticlerical policy can Catholic counsels be characterized. As a pregnant expression of this conception we must regard the Vatican protest against the Presidential visit to Rome.



"LITTLE FATHER COMBES."

The anticlerical term of endearment for the French Premier.

"To appreciate how much sounder is the policy of Pius X. toward the French Government than was the policy pursued by Cardinal Rampolla in the name of Leo XIII., it is necessary only to consider the immediate and the future effect of the papal protest. The Premier and his followers have been in confusion since the protest was made public. They are confused with joy, of course. They act as if nothing could have pleased them more than so drastic an attitude on the part of the Vatican. Now, they say, all obstacles are removed to a consistent anticlerical policy, and it will be possible to proceed to the separation of church and state. To all appearances it might be said that the way is clear to Premier Combes. In reality, matters are not so adjusted. The anticlerical policy of the Combes ministry had few obstacles so long as it could appear to encounter little or no open opposition from the Vatican. As long as Cardinal Rampolla was eagerly avoiding reprisals and ignoring or tolerating anticlerical measures, there was no occasion for the French people, the masses, to take a hand. The Government, notwithstanding its anticlerical policy, maintained the best relations with the papacy. To the unthinking masses it seemed as if the policy of the ministry might be based upon an open or tacit understanding with the Vatican."

Everything has now changed, says the Austrian daily, and the people of France—whom it deems really devoted to the Roman Catholic religion—will be impelled to call a halt. The Combes ministry is aware of this and, consequently, it hesitates to proceed to extremities. All this, it must be said, is a somewhat unusual view of the situation, altho we do find the London *Spectator* remarking:

"France has no desire to break with the papacy. She has found, and no doubt hopes to find again, its benediction a very useful card to play in foreign policy. The Roman Church is still deeply rooted in the national life, and tho there is a great cry for secularization, many of the leaders of the movement, who have had a

FRANCE.—"There goes the ball back! Being the eldest daughter of the church, I'm big enough to kick it."
—*Humoristische Blätter* (Wien).

COMBES UNEASY.

"What do you want at this hour?"
"We want to see if the Nuncio has left Paris yet."
—*Intransigeant* (Paris,

CONCORDATORY CARTOONERY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

clerical upbringing, will shrink from the extreme step. They are like the young Mohammedan, in one of Mr. Kipling's stories, who was an avowed skeptic and professed the utmost scorn for his old creed, but on the outbreak of a religious riot in the town was found crying 'Allah il Allah!' in the streets with the best of them."

To resume. The last conclave, we read in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, was rent into two strong factions by the effort of the third French republic to secure the election of Cardinal Rampolla. It has been said that the republic wished to retain the right to protect Catholic missions in the Orient, but the real motive was to assure permanence to the policy of Leo. The German daily asserts with confidence:

"Cardinal Rampolla was the representative of a policy hostile to the Triple Alliance and favorable to France in the concert of Europe. Hoping to bring the clericals into power, he essayed to induce the eldest daughter of the church to conclude an alliance with the papacy against Italy, and he endeavored to assure the supremacy of France as a Catholic Power over Protestant Germany.

"In various ways it can be demonstrated that the French statesmen in power in 1890, and especially those who controlled foreign policy, had entered into an alliance with Rampolla, in the shape of an understanding and of mutual pledges of a far more important nature than has been ackowledged. Until quite recently, France promoted this friendship and recognized the community of interest with the Vatican. This is why Rampolla was the French candidate at the last conclave. And if at present France threatens the Holy See with the rupture of diplomatic relations, it is because the confidence Rampolla inspired in her and the hopes she had placed in him have been damped. On the other hand, the triumph of the radical and anticlerical republic over the conservative republic, the reconciliation with Italy, and President Loubet's trip to Rome have shown the Vatican that every prospect of an alliance with France against Italy in the interest of the church is vain. Thus it comes about that the defeat of Rampolla and the election of Pius X. have caused an excessive tension to follow the former friendship which Rampolla—he has said so in writing—did everything to maintain."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

M. DOUMERGUE.

He leads a French faction in the Chamber and professes anticlericalism, but is accused of "secret clericalism."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT JARS EUROPE AGAIN.

ONCE more does Europe feel called upon to profess a special wonder at sight of President Roosevelt speaking pontifically within the tabernacle of the Monroe Doctrine. An English daily here and there is tempted to coincide with the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, which has long beheld in "American Jingoism" a void and formless infinite upon which Theodore Roosevelt seeks to stamp the image of himself. "To the personal qualities of the President we take off our hat and bow low," it magnanimously says, "but, on the other hand, we do not hesitate to assert deliberately the truth that so headlong, so ambitious a jingo as Mr. Roosevelt has never yet ruled the United States." It refers to all Washingtonian policy in support of its iterated and reiterated contention that the President of the United States

"Assumes the god,
Affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres."

But the London *Times*, the President's inveterate eulogist, thinks it "no more than fair to remember the occasion" of his latest utterance involving the Monroe Doctrine:

"He was sending his greetings to a Cuban-American meeting celebrating 'the second anniversary of Cuban liberty,' and thus recalling the fact that the war with Spain was justified on the ground that misgovernment in Cuba had reached such a point as to constitute a danger to American interests, as well as to demand intervention in the general interests of humanity. There were, and probably there still are, many in the United States to whom this justification does not seem adequate, and the President may very well have had that fact in his mind when he penned the observations which have been so coldly received. . . . . .

"What, after all, do they amount to? The President disclaims on the part of the United States everything of the nature of land hunger or of projects regarding other nations save such as are for their welfare. He desires to see the lesser American States 'stable, orderly, and prosperous'; and he adds that any country fulfilling these conditions may count upon the hearty friendliness of the United States. He expects other countries on the American continent to act with decency in industrial and political matters, to keep order, and to pay their obligations. So far we can hardly suppose that any one can take exception to his words. . . .He adds that 'in the Western hemisphere the United States cannot ignore this duty'—that is to say, the duty of intervention when misgovernment and disorder become outrageous. Why not? Simply because the United States desire to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, and recognition of this duty is its corollary. Not even the Government of the United States could afford to outrage the interests of the civilized world and the conscience of its own citizens by forbidding other nations to enforce their just claims on the American continent and at the same time declining on its own account to punish misconduct."

This friendly commentator confesses that it has no means of knowing all that was in the mind of President Roosevelt when he issued his recent "general warning" in regard to South American republics, "but it is at least possible that he spoke from fuller knowledge than is yet in the possession of his critics." That idea has not, perhaps, occurred to the Paris *Temps*, which considers the President a spectacular, if superior, person. "His friends willingly vibrate the imperialist chord," it complains. "They recall the President's words, his emphatic declarations, his assumption of ownership of the Pacific, proclaimed to be an American lake, his constant jingo dithyrambs. No one since General Jackson has more complacently given free rein to the American eagle—that is to say, indulged in the spreadeagleism which the more sober tradition of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln had systematically avoided." And the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) chimes in:

"We have, in reality, something like an evolution of the Monroe Doctrine. Up to the present time that doctrine pretended to forbid non-American states to involve themselves in the affairs of the two Americas for the sake of securing special advantages and, in particular, securing territory. But they were not forbidden to intervene, as in the recent Venezuela affair, to obtain reparation of wrongs inflicted upon them. Now, the recent declarations of Mr. Roosevelt have this special feature, that they represent the United States as being the policeman of all America, to establish order, play the part of righter of wrongs, whether those wrongs be committed against themselves or another. . . . . .

"Mr. Roosevelt lays down a principle of the highest importance—that is to say, when a nation is in decadence and falls into disorganization, another nation, even when its own interests are not involved, has a right to intervene in the sole interest of civilization and of good order in general. . . . Never before has the supremacy of the United States over the rest of America, and the mission of the United States to establish order there been so loftily declared."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A NEW DELECTABLE LAND.

THE LAND OF LITTLE RAIN. By Mary Austin. Cloth, 281 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton & Mifflin Company.

MARY AUSTIN is a woman who knows how to write. "The Land of Little Rain" is a charming volume in every way. It has sharp new type, spendthrift margins, and illustrations by Mr. E. Boyd Smith, himself, like Mrs. Austin, a friend of the desert and its folk.

The book takes hold of one by the persuasive wizardry of its style and the continual lure of its subject, and over its pages one lives and breathes for a time in the country of the Lost Borders—that principality of sand that rises from the foot of the eastern slope of the Sierras and pushes on to east and south toward the Great Basin. One's senses measure newly here: commonplace or obscure things become important; distance is multiplied; outlines are sharply edged. As recompense for lack of greens on swelling hills and stretching plains, you are given swathings of dulled peacock tints and shaded rainbow hues. You have in the desert a strange, ever-present concern: you must watch for water. Would you seek a spring in the desert? Follow the little obscure threads of trail that the small wild things have beaten—the woodrat, the gopher, the coyote. Climb up a hill and look over the gray waste, that gray made up of seven times seven muted colors, and note the fan of tiny pathways whose spokes come together at a certain hollow. There lies your grassy hidden spring—the very soul of the gray land.

MARY AUSTIN.

Here in the desert are curious insistent scents. The smell of sage pervades the air, its pungent life blowing upon the wind from off the stalk, or the incense of it going up from the burning as it feeds the camper's fires. Strange wild birds are in the sky above you—birds that live on things unnamable. Is there a famine of water or food? You can trace the starving, dying flocks and herds by the flight of these black winged hosts. Is some shepherd strayed or some prospector lost? Follow the slow line of wings above, walk in their shadow, and where the last bird poises there lies the spent one waiting for death.

Of such are the tragedies and adventures of the "Land of Little Rain." But not all the book is of the desert. We climb *mesa* and mountain also, and fall in with shepherd and miner, medicine-man and basket-weaver. Caucasian or Indian, all are instinct with a wild, curt wisdom, their lives pared down to the bare necessities of existence. They are wasteful of no word, unwatchful of no sign, akin in this economy, perhaps, to the plants about, that store their seeds for seven years to await a rain, and sometimes wait a half-century to flower.

Mrs. Austin's book would probably be interesting because of its subject-matter even if told in baldest newspaper English. But when to a wonder-teeming theme is added the power of the seeing eye and the magic of splendid style—of daring attack, incisive phrase and colorful word—then we get unforgetable literature. And by these presents, be it known to men that, through Mary Austin, we have forever annexed our Western Desert to the delectable lands of Selborne and Walden and Riverby.

PROBLEMS THE SOUTH IS FACING.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT SOUTH. A Discussion of Certain of the Educational, Industrial, and Political Issues in the Southern States. By Edgar Gardner Murphy. Cloth, 288 pp. Price, $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.

THIS book ought to be taken to heart by North and South. Here is no "Southern fire," no "tropical eloquence," but a broad, judicial discussion by an open mind of the subjects announced in the title. A sentence or two from the preface will give more than a hint of the author's range and method. While admitting that the book has been "written from within the life and thought of the South," the author believes that "its service will be found, not in the immediate evidences of agreement or disagreement, but in such contributions as it may offer toward that slowly forming, collective verdict, in reference to Southern issues, in which the public opinion of our whole country, North and South, will gain at length its rational and articulate expression."

This note of the solidarity of our national life sounds again and again. It is a note which ought to be sounded through the thought and conscience of the North. We speak of the "Southern problem" and the "negro question" with a certain sense of detachment. Mr. Murphy declares that *e pluribus unum* is not merely a phrase that looks well on banners and is to be shouted in patriotic orations, but is a true law of interpretation for everything pertaining to national life. Justice and Righteousness have no zones. If both North and South could take home this obvious lesson, we might look for a growing unanimity of thought and practical cooperation in the solution of the problem.

Mr. Murphy lays just emphasis upon one fact which is rarely mentioned in the North. Slavery being an essentially aristocratic institution, the South in its social organism and spirit was practically an aristocracy. The negro problem is therefore preceded by a vastly more profound and difficult problem, viz., the transformation of the entire social fabric from an aristocratic to a democratic foundation. While the North has been clamoring for immediate results in the solution of the negro problem, the South has been slowly, patiently, undergoing this process of transformation in its social and civic life. Such organic changes can not be hurried; they can not be legislated. Cosmic processes pay no heed to the agitation of reformers. If this book does nothing more than give this vital truth currency in Northern thinking, it will do much toward inducing sanity and patience in all our dealing with the problems of the South.

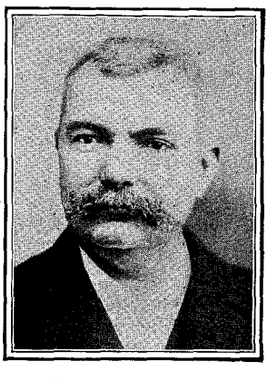
The author has another valuable lesson for us, which, from the slavery days until now, we have been slow to learn. The complicity of the North in the sins of the South is an old story. The same complicity is to be found to-day in the abominations of child-labor in the mills of the South.

This author, however, needs a clearer conception of the truth that those who are close to a vexing and intricate problem, part and parcel of it, are apt, for that very reason, to need the calm, abstract judgment of those who are detached from the pressing interests and constantly changing exigencies of the problem. The imperious and disturbing facts may be so close that the unchangeable laws which in the end must assert themselves may be obscured. This is true of any section, of any country, and of any generation. The North and the South on this as on other problems need each other.

AN APOSTLE OF THE HOME.

BY THE FIRESIDE. By Charles Wagner. Cloth, 300 pp. Price, $1 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

LET any one who thinks the art of the essayist lost to the present generation of writers take up "By the Fireside." For Mr. Charles Wagner has written, with an unusual charm of style, essays that remind one somewhat of Donald G. Mitchell, more of Max Müller, and yet more of Ruskin—but of Ruskin without his didacticism. The author writes of the things of the household, touching upon every element of the domestic circle, and larding his smoothly flowing discourse with frequent reminiscences and anecdotes, of a nature personal and otherwise. He is the gentlest of advisers and the most unbiased of philosophers. There seems to be absolutely no subject which can bring from him either prejudice or animus, and his tolerant treatment of topics that lie nearest our daily life must gain at once the confidence and attention of every person who opens the book. He writes with the humble wisdom born of much experience of the world, yet with a sureness and saneness that carry conviction. He reviews, through the eyes of memory, scenes and incidents in his own life and in the lives of his friends, and he is never so charming as when speaking of those things which have been matters of his personal observation.



CHARLES WAGNER.

The general theme of the little book is the worth and the sanctity of the home life. It treats of all those things that focus on the family hearth. First he talks about the meaning of the house that is a home, and incidentally he deplores the dual loss of individuality and stability which the conditions of modern life have imposed upon races of flat dwellers and short-term tenants.

"Is it not," he asks, "a cheat and a sarcasm to continue to give the name of abode to our apartments rented by the month or the year, or to those whose terms run a half-dozen years at most? The life is rather suggestive of leaving than of abiding. . . . We are nomads save for the tent, the light equipment, and the wide horizon; nomads from room to room, embarrassed by endless traps. In these houses, left for a whim, a mere nothing, each tenant is a stranger to the others. We follow strangers and strangers follow us, leaving no wake behind. Whatever personal impression we have made there is invisible to those who come after us, and we can not take it away, so it profits nobody."

It may be a comforting thought to Americans to remember that the author is a Frenchman (the very excellent translation is the work of Mary Louise Hendee), and that these sentences must have been written

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

primarily with European conditions in mind. The "moving habit," then, so evident in the larger American cities, is neither a national peculiarity nor an economic result of our republican form of living. Our cities, despite the rapidity with which they have been built and the abnormal increase in their populations, are not different in this respect from their more ancient and conservative Continental cousins.

Mr. Wagner pays a touching tribute to the aged of our homes in his two chapters, "Golden Hair and Gray," and "What Those Do Who No Longer Do Anything." For the dear old "last leaf" who lingers still, when all the others have gone, these words must be as full of tender consolation as they are of affectionate veneration.

Of this author's earlier book, "The Simple Life," President Roosevelt said that it should be used as a tract throughout the land. Of the present volume it might as fitly be said that it should be made a family text-book wherever two dwell under one roof. Sounder advice has never been so pleasantly given as in these chapters on "Two Make One," "A Nursery of Men," "The Evil Days," and "Our Servants." And the best part of it is that you never suspect that you are being advised or persuaded.

THE AMERICAN TRIBES AND THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

EARLY WESTERN TRAVELS: 1748-1846. A Series of Annotated Reprints of Some of the Best and Rarest Contemporary Volumes of Travels in the Middle and Far West, During the Period of Early American Settlement. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. I. Journals of Conrad Weiser (1748), George Croghan (1750-1765), Christian Frederick Post (1758) and Thomas Morris (1704). Cloth, large 8vo. 328 pp. Price, $4 net. The Arthur H. Clark Company.

DURING "the picturesque period" of American expansion, which is covered by this important series, there was an enormous output of books, in the United States and Great Britain, descriptive of journeys and explorations in the North American interior. It is next to impossible, at this late date, even to a well-endowed public library, to amass a considerable collection of these early travels, so essential to an adequate understanding of the life and manners of the aborigines, the social and economic conditions in the middle and far West, during the period of early American settlement. The making of a judicious and competent selection of the best and rarest of these writings has become an inevitable requirement; and the patient company of historians, librarians, scholars, will be quick to congratulate each other that the great task has fallen to the hands of so well-equipped an editor as Mr. Thwaites, eminent as an authority on all questions pertaining to the exploration and development of our great Western domain.

The series, as now contributed and controlled by Mr. Thwaites, comprises only works of permanent historical value; some of them are of notable rarety—so rare, in fact, that they are not to be found in the most considerable collections of Americana in this country.

The initial volume, now before us, is described in the prefatory remarks of the editor as "necessarily more varied in composition than any of its successors, it having been deemed important to present here several typical early tours into the country west of the Alleghenies." It comprises, first, the journal of Conrad Weiser (August and September, 1748), recording the incidents of the first official journey undertaken at the instance of the colonies to the west of the mountain wall. Then follow the journals of George Croghan, which constitute an epitome of the Indian history of the time (1750-65). Next come the journals of Christian Frederick Post (1758), the simple and unlettered Moravian, who so effectually inspired the suspicious tribesmen with faith in his truth and courage—a man of splendid fortitude and heroic patriotism, "who, even under the walls of Fort Duquesne, trusted not in vain to Indian good faith."

And finally the journals of Captain Thomas Morris, man of the world, dilettante, dabbling in story and song, with "a pretty taste for the drama," and yet, in his thrilling adventures among the redskins, displaying in a remarkable degree hardihood and endurance, fortitude and magnanimity, with astuteness and cool judgment—"the inimitable Captain Morris."

The editor's "Note" introductory to the journal or narrative of the several emissaries or adventurers, and mainly biographical, will be found curiously interesting in its presentation of contrasted individualities. In Weiser, for example, we find the son of that John Conrad Weiser who led a party of Palatines to America, where they lived for years on the Livingstone Manor in New York, and in 1714 removed to Schoharie; here the lad Conrad was adopted into the tribe of the Mohawks, and, continuing to live among them, became master of their language and intimately familiar with their customs and traditions. When Reading was laid out in 1748, Weiser was one of the town commissioners; the house and store he built there are still standing. In 1731 he became official interpreter for Pennsylvania, and for thirty years was employed in every important Indian transaction. Weiser was chief interpreter at the treaty of Lancaster, and throughout King George's wars was occupied in negotiations with the Six Nations, detaching them from the French influence, and keeping the Pennsylvania Delawares "quiet upon their mats."

It was Weiser who commended Croghan to the Council of Pennsylvania in 1747. An Irishman, educated at Dublin, Croghan in his youth emigrated to Pennsylvania and engaged in the Indian trade, which appealed irresistibly to his fondness for daring adventures, and presently carried him beyond the bounds of the province, and among the "far Indians" of Sandusky and the lake region, where he won adherents for the English among the wavering allies of the French. He became the most prominent figure (next to Sir William Johnson) of all the British agents during the period of the later French wars and the conspiracy of Pontiac.

We are indebted to the editor for almost all that is known of the earlier life of Captain Morris, who came of a race of soldiers,—his father and grandfather having served as captains in the same regiment as that to which he was afterward attached. In his youth he had spent fifteen months in Paris, familiarizing himself to some extent with the language and literature. His tastes were those of a scholar, and his name is cited among that class of British soldiers of which Wolfe was a conspicuous example, whose recreations were found in the field of literary appreciation and performance.

His journal is marked by dramatic interest. "Dealing with a single episode, told in the first person by the chief participant, the truly thrilling incidents—escapes from torture and death, the flight through the woods, the final refuge at Detroit—hold one's attention unflagging to the end." No frontiersman, like Weiser and Croghan, no missionary like Post, not even a bluff practical soldier like Bradstreet, Morris was the sort of "queer party who could write at a later day, "If the world ever afforded me a pleasure equal to that of reading Shakespeare at the foot of a waterfall in an American desert, it was Dr. Menil's performance of tragedy."

This very notable series of thirty-one volumes is to be enriched with *facsimiles* of the original title pages, maps, portraits, views, etc.; and is limited to 750 complete sets, numbered and signed.

CHINESE AND OTHER STORIES.

A LITTLE TRAGEDY OF TIEN-TSIN. By Frances Aymar Matthews. Cloth 426 pp. Price, $1.50. Robert Grier Cooke.

THIS is a collection of short stories by the young woman who wrote that light little tale, "My Lady Peggy Goes to Town." Miss Matthews shows more literary quality in these short stories than in that novel, and is as entertaining. The stories are of several nationalities, so to speak, but it is the voice of Miss Matthews through them all.

The book takes title from the initial one, which is a Chinese tale and a tragic one, relentlessly Mongolian in atmosphere. This is to be adapted for the stage, as was "My Lady Peggy." The notes supplied by the publishers with these fourteen stories tend to enhance the reader's appreciation of the writer's imaginative powers, since it is stated in them that altho "she has lived in many lands—largely in Europe—" Miss Matthews has not extended her peregrinations to the Celestial Kingdom. To one who has not been there, the "atmosphere" seems to have the proper Oriental temperature, tho the vivacity in the telling of the stories is much the same in all.

FRANCES AYMAR MATTHEWS.

The Chinese stories are the best. This first one shows us a coquettish Chinese wife and a husband of terrible severity. "Allee Samee," another of the Chinese tales, is one of the best in the book. A zealous missionary lady takes away the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Chi Sing, that he may be reared a Christian. She tells the bereaved mother that she shall see her son after eighteen years, when he shall have been completely de-celestialized. The missionary lady marries a minister, and the son that is born to them is kidnapped one day, which seems poetic justice. All the persons involved in this shuffling of infants go to China, and the stolen Chinese boy studies to become a missionary to his own heathen countrymen. In the mean time the American baby, whom Chi Ping had stolen, had been reared a Chinaman and was quite a promising little idolater. After the seventeen years, Chi Ping calls on the missionary lady and explains his little application of "turn about is fair play." The dénouement is very effective and true to nature, both in its natural goodness and a goodness that is almost above the natural.

Miss Matthews rather likes a tragic tang, but she is not without humor. It must be admitted, however, that there is more force and substance to the former than to the latter. The stories are well written, but the sprightliness of the narration gets to palling slightly on the reader. It savors of the determined effort to be sparkling which made "My Lady Peggy Goes to Town" something of a bore, altho that was decidedly imitative, and these stories are not.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Success and How to Win it."—B. F. Austin. (Paper, $0.25. Austin Publishing Company, Geneva, N. Y.)

"Mademoiselle Blanche."—John D. Barry. (John Lane, $0.75.)

"Matter, Man, and Spirit." — William Allen. (Smith & Lamar, Nashville, Tenn.)

"Essays of Charles Lamb."—Edited by George A. Wauchope. (Ginn & Co.)

"How Should I Know?" — Jay R. Hinckley. (Broadway Publishing Company,)

"St. John in Patmos." — Rev. Peyton Gallagher. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"The Domestic Slave Trade of the Southern States."—Winfield H. Collins. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Hope Deferred."—Kate Bruice Myers. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Just a Little Tag."—Elizabeth Lesser. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"King Arthur and His Knights."—Maude L. Radford. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"Alicia."—Albert A. Hartzell. (Revere Publishing Company, Buffalo, $1.25 net.)

"Four Years Under Marse Robert."—Major Robert Stiles. (Neale Publishing Company, $2.)

"Idyls and Impressions of Travel."—Anna Cogswell Wood. (Neale Publishing Co.)

"The Wealth of Nations."—Adam Smith. (New edition. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1 net.)

"An Introduction to the Bible for Teachers of Children."—Georgia Louise Chamberlain. (University of Chicago Press, $1.)

"In the Grip of the Expert."—Egbert T. Bush. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Coals of Fire."—A. D. Eby. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Obsolete American Securities and Corporations." (Compiled by R. M. Smythe, Produce Exchange, New York.)

"Nancy Stair." — Elinor Macartney Lane. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Heart of Rome."—Francis Marion Crawford. (The Macmillan Company, paper edition, $0.25.)

"Main Currents in Nineteenth-Century Literature."—George Brandes. Vol. V.: "The Romantic School in France." (The Macmillan Company.)

"A Dictionary of Names, Nicknames and Surnames."—Edward Latham. (George Routledge & Sons, London.)

"The Castaway."—Hallie Erminie Rives. (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"The History of the Nineteenth Century in Caricature."—Arthur Barrlett Maurice. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50 net.)

"Outlines of the History of Art."—Dr. Wilhelm Lübke. Edited, revised, and largely rewritten by Russell Sturgis. (2 vols., $10 net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Tortured Millions.

BY FLORENCE WILKINSON.

The cry of the tortured millions rises to me
Like the cry of a glacial river in its gorge.
And the smoke of their suffering surges upward to me
Like the mighty clouds of the twilight valley lands.
I shut my lids in the dark and I see them toiling,
The burdened backs and the glazing eyes and the fettered hands.

They are dying that I may live, the tortured millions
By the Ohio River, the Euphrates, the Rhône.
They wring from the rocks my gold, the tortured millions;
Sleepless all night they mix my daily bread;
With heavy feet they are trampling out my vintage;
They go to a hungry grave that I may be fed.

Roof Leak?

applied on an old leaky shingle, tin or felt roof will make it absolutely waterproof. Stops the rusting process in tin or iron, and stops warping or rotting of shingles. Will add ten years to the life of a new or old roof.

¶ ROOF LEAK is the most durable sun or winter proof paint or coating possible to make. Does not crack in winter or soften in summer. Easily applied. Imparts no taste to water.

¶ ROOF LEAK SHINGLE DIP renders the wood absolutely weatherproof, and when the shingles are nailed on the roof they become cemented together so tightly that warping, which causes cracked shingles and loose nails, is positively prevented.

¶ ROOF LEAK is shipped in the heavy liquid cement form, and is applied as received on worn and leaky surfaces. It is reduced with one quart of boiled linseed-oil to each gallon if used as a durable paint on surfaces in good condition. Shingle Dip is shipped ready for dipping.

¶ ROOF LEAK COATING AND ROOF LEAK SHINGLE DIP are made in Black, Maroon and Dark Green. Five gallons up to any quantity 75c. per gallon, freight paid east of Denver. Returnable at our expense if not approved.

¶ ROOF LEAK is sold by up-to-date paint and hardware dealers. Those who try to sell you something else are not doing you justice, because "there is nothing else like ROOF LEAK."

¶ Liquid samples, together with an interesting booklet showing its various uses, will be sent on request, or to enable you to give it a practical test, we will send you for $1.00, delivered free to your door, one gallon, which is sufficient for cementing 100 square feet of leaky surface, or painting 200 square feet. One gallon of Shingle Dip covers about 400 square feet shingles both sides.

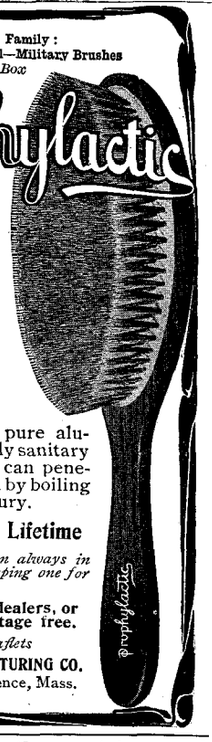
ELLIOTT VARNISH CO., 145 Fulton St., CHICAGO 267 Pearl St., NEW YORK

Manufacturers of Fine Varnishes and Inventors of

Roof Leak?

The Prophylactic Family: Tooth—Hair—Nail—Military Brushes
Always sold in a Yellow Box

The Prophylactic Hair Brush



No other brush made like it, or so good. Solid wood back, chemically treated; pure selected bristles triply secured in pure aluminum. Absolutely sanitary—no water or dirt can penetrate it—sterilized by boiling water without injury.

Made to Wear a Lifetime

The particular man always insists on his barber keeping one for his personal use.

Price $2.00 at all dealers, or sent by mail—postage free.

Send for Leaflets

FLORENCE MANUFACTURING CO.
14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.

Jaeger UNDERWEAR
POROUS

Half the enjoyment of summer-time is lost to many through overheating and excessive perspiration. From these follow half the ills. Lightweight "Jaeger" protects against both. Keeps body dry and cool.

No Vacation Outfit Complete Without Them.

Booklets and Samples Free.

Dr. Jaeger Co.'s Own Stores:

New York: { 306 Fifth Ave. / 157 Broadway
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.
Boston: 230-232 Boylston St.
Phila.: 1510 Chestnut St.
Chicago: 82 State St.

Agents in all Principal Cities

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1903, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

KLIPS Write for Price-List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

At the same price no others contain so much gold as the Krementz Plated Collar Button. Easily buttoned, easily unbuttoned. Stays buttoned. Booklet for postal giving much information. Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

They do not know my face from a million faces,
Nor have I ever beheld those poor oppressed.
I only hear the sound of their groans in the valley,
The hiss and the grind and the heat of their torture-wheels,
Engine and oven and murderous flying loom,
Poison of dust and faces sheet-white in the gloom.

I do not demand their service, no, not I.
They are my slaves whom I wish to be free and happy,
But I may not free them or thank them or mercy cry.
Hunger and thirst and cold and aching bodies,
This is the priceless price that buys my health.
Emptiness, hopelessness, pitiful wickedness, this,
This is the stuff I sew for the purse of my wealth.

What shall I do for my slaves who work without hire,
What shall I do, I who have asked them not?
Shall I fold my hands on my mountain-peak in silence?
This is the natural order, this is the common lot.
I will call to them, I who am one but they are many,
To cease their toil; but, no, they obey me not.

I warm my hands at the fires of ruining houses;
On a dying mother's breasts I sink my head;
Last night my feet were faint from idleness,
I bathed my feet in blood her children shed.
Oh, thou eternal Law, I wish this not to be.
Nay, raise them from the dust and punish me.

—*From McClure's Magazine.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Prominent Person.—A few days before Parliament rose for the Easter holidays, it is said that an influential constituent of a certain honorable member came up to town.

"I say," the constituent remarked confidentially, "I never see your name in *The Times*. Don't you ever make a speech?"

"Certainly," replied the member, who is a humorist in his way. "Look here. Here is a full report of the speech of the Prime Minister, and at the end you will notice, in brackets, 'Murmurs.' Well, I was the man who murmured."—*Tit-Bits.*

Diary of a Mormon.—Monday: I am feeling very tired to-day. I came home late last night, and was met at the head of the stairs by the entire outfit This was a case of where there was only one listener, and the lecture was given by the audience. Oh, my!

Tuesday: I wired East to-day for another carload of cribs. Hope they will get here soon and relieve the pressure. I heard this morning that fourteen kids had begun to cut their teeth. More trouble!

Wednesday: Croup! And only two gallons of ipecac left in town! Well, it might be worse.

Thursday: It *is* worse. Five new arrivals last night. Doctors report all doing well. Great Zedediah! I never wake up in the morning that I don't wonder how many more I'll be in the evening.

Friday: To-day my nurses struck! Came forward in a body and demanded eight hours a night. As if I could guarantee them anything in the present state of affairs!

Saturday: Spring openings! To-day five of my better sixteenths stole away from me while I was snatching some much-needed rest and went shopping. I see my finish!—*Life.*

An American Abroad.—That Naples, in spite of its reputation for charm and beauty, has its disadvantages for the tourist is shown in an amusing letter published in the current *Harper's Weekly*. It is from a traveling American, who writes that he has been in

A Trial This Summer

will give you a good chance to judge of the merits of Spim Ointment and

SPIM SOAP

Their medicinal properties make them best for babies, father, mother, sister and brother. Album of "**400 Babies,**" mailed **free**; also information about $500 cash prizes for pretty babies. Spim Soap (25 cents) and Spim Ointment (50 cents), mailed postpaid or at dealers. **Spim Co.**, C.B. Knox, Pres., **17 Knox Av., Johnstown, N.Y.**

MORE BOOKS

at special prices

Condition: some are new, and some are shop-worn.

Bindings: cloth unless otherwise specified. p. means paper, b. means boards, ½ l. means half-leather, l. means leather.

Payment: in advance and in manner most convenient to you.

Prices: Two prices are given—first means price at which book was originally published, second is special price at which book is now obtainable.

Terms: All books sent carriage free.

Remittance should accompany order to H. W. BELL, 259 Fifth avenue, New York.

Ballads, lyrics, sonnets. Longfellow. $1; 35c.
A Typical American: T W. Higginson. 75c.; 25c.
Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd, and Companions of My Solitude. Helps. $1; 50c.
Dynasty of Theodosius. Hodgkin. $1.50; 50c.
Fulbeck: Lincolnshire Pastoral. $1.50; 25c.
Pleasures of Literature. Intro. by Lang. $1; 25c.
English Madrigals. (Shakespearian.) $1; 50c.
Tales of Mystery. Poe. p. 29c.; cl. 59c.; l. 79c.
Hidden Witchery. Decadent Tales. $1.50; 50c.
The Fighting Chance. Lynch. $1.25; 50c.
The Marble Faun. p. 29c.; cl. 59c.; l. 79c.
Dream Life and Real Life. Schreiner. 60c.; 25c.
Prue and I. Curtis. p. 16c.; cl. 46c.; l. 66c.
Venezuela and West Indies. Morris. 75c.; 25c.
Song of Italy. Swinburne. First ed. $1.50; 50c.
Manon Lescaut. Abbé Prévost. 75c.; 35c.
Tales Told at Twilight. Iliffe. German Folk Tales. Many illustrations. $1.50; 50c.
Waters of Edera. Ouida. $1.50; 50c.
American Invaders. McKenzie. Account of Commercial Invasion of England. 75c.; 35c.
Stories About Women. Fleming. $1.50; 50c.
All's Well. Optimistic Thoughts from Browning. p. 50c.; 25c. cl. 75c.; 35c.
Rubaiyât of Omar Khayyam. Fitzgerald's tr. cl. 75c.; 25c.; l. $1; 50c.
Concerning Children. C. P. Gilman. $1.50; 75c.
Little Children. Farmiloe. $1.50; 50c.
Woman and the Wits. $1; 50c.
Love Letters of a Portuguese Nun. Vellum, 75c.; 25c. l. $1; 40c.
University Magazines and Their Makers: Undergraduate Journalism at Oxford and Cambridge. p. $1; 25c.
Farther North than Nansen. Abbruzzi. $1; 25c.
Love's Crucifix: Sonnets tr. from Petrarch. Vellum $3; $1.
Books and Plays. Monkhouse. $1.50; 35c.
Tales of Mystery and Imagination. Poe. Handsomely illustrated and bound. $2; $1.
America and the Americans. Anon. $1.50; 50c.
Last Essays of Elia. Lamb. $1.25; 50c.
Rubaiyât of Omar Khayyam. Will Bradley edition. 75c.; 25c.
Literary Statesmen. Hapgood. $1.50; 50c.
Leaves in the Road. Maclagan. p. 75c.; 25c.
Longer English Poems. Hales. $1.25; 35c.
Rare Books and Their Prices. Roberts. $1.25; 40c.
European Travel for Women. Jones. ½ l. $1.25; 40c.
The Great Book-Collectors. $2; 75c.
The Makers of Florence. Oliphant. $1; 40c.
Some Notes on Books and Printing. Jacobi. $1.50; 50c.
The Printer's Handbook. Jacobi. $1.50; 50c.
Books Fatal to Their Authors. Ditchfield. ½ l. $2.50; 75c.
Gesta Typographica. Jacobi. b. $1.50; 50c.
Cecil Dreeme. Winthrop. $1; 40c.
The Bookworm: Annual Miscellany. $2; 50c.
Book for All Readers. Spofford. b. $1.50; 50c.
How to Form a Library. Wheatley. ½ l. $2.50; 75c.
The Literary Year Book. 1901. $1.50; 50c.
Thomas Hariot, Virginia's First Historian. Stevens. p. 50c.; 20c.
Who Spoils Our New English Books. Stevens. $1; 35c
Victorian Age of English Literature. Oliphant. 2 vols., $3; $1.
Boswell's Life of Johnson. Edited by Croker. $3; $1.
Fact, Fancy and Fable. Reddall. ½ l. $3; $1.
Dickens Dictionary. Pierce. $1.50; 50c.
Nepenthe. Darley. b. $1; 35c.
Edmund Burke. Morley. 75c.; 35c.
The New Paul and Virginia. Mallock. $1; 35c.
Characteristic English Poets. Minto. $1.50; 50c.
A History of English Literature. Robertson. $1.25; 50c.
Whitney's Intro. French Reader. $1.25; 50c.
Victorian Poets. Stedman. $2; 75c.
Makers of Literature. Woodberry. $1.50; 75c.
Rossetti's Complete Poems. $2; 75c.
The Old Ballad of the Boy and the Mantle. Privately printed. b. $1; 25c.
Ephemera Critica. Plain Truths About Current Literature. Collins. $1.50; 60c.
A Short History of French Literature. Saintsbury. $2; 75c.
Manual of English Literature. Arnold. $2; 75c.
Studies in European Literature. $2; 50c.
All's Well That Ends Well. Shakespeare. Temple Edition. l. 65c.; 40c.
Animals' Rights. Salt. $1; 25c.
Bookbindings Old and New. Matthews. $2.50; 75c.
Short History of the English People. Green. $1.75; 75c.
Matthew Arnold's Poetical Works. $1.75; 75c.
A New Study of the Sonnets of Shakespeare. Godwin. $1.50; 50c.
L'Abbé Constantin. Halévy. b. 60c.; 25c.
Manual of English Prose Literature. Minto. $1.50; 50c.
The Mettle of the Pasture. Allen. $1.50; 75c.
Rome. Zola. 2 vols. $2; 75c.
Outlines of Rhetoric. Genung. $1.25; 40c.
Crabb's English Synonymes. $1.75; 75c.
Mediæval and Modern History. Myers. $1.75; 75c.
Printer's Vocabulary of Technical Terms. Jacobi. $1.50; 50c.
Bookbinding. Zæhnsdorf. $1.50; 50c.
Merchant's and Mechanic's Commercial Arithmetic. $1.50; 50c.
Copyright: Its Law and Literature. Bowker & Solberg. $1.50; 25c.
Hand and Soul. D. G. Rossetti. l. $1; 40c.
William Butler Yeats and the Irish Revival. Krans. $1; 40c.
References for Literary Workers. Matson. $2.50; 75c.
Lives of Chaucer, Lamb and De Quincey. $1; 40c.
Words and Their Uses. White. $1.10; 50c.
The Art of Writing English. Meiklejohn. $1; 40c.
Anthology of French Poetry. Carrington. $1; 40c.
The Sin-Eater and Other Tales. Macleod. $1.50; 40c.
Victor Hugo. Selected Poems. ½ l. $1; 40c.
Voces Academicæ. Robertson. $1; 25c.
Lincoln: His Life and Times. Raymond. 2 vols. $2.50; 75c.
The Foundations of Rhetoric. Hill. $1.10; 50c.
A Gift from the Grave. Wharton. $1; 40c.
Magda. Sudermann. $1.25; 40c.
Lectures on Art Delivered at Oxford. Ruskin. $1.25; 40c.
Homes and Haunts of the British Poets. Howitt. $2; 50c.
The Spenser Anthology. 1548–1591. Arber. $1; 40c.
Uncle Remus and His Friends. Harris. $1.50; 50c.
De Quincey's Works. Masson. Vols. X. and XI. $3; $1.

[Continued on page 897]

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Naples one week, "which is just about seven days too much." He continues:

"From what I have read and have been told, Naples is a very fine place; no one should miss it; but if one can not come over here, a drive along Avenue A, New York, and the Bowery would about fill the bill. I understand the population here is about 300,000,000—750,000 of which are beggars, the rest fleas. I have counted 2,367,513 of the latter, and do not think I have yet reached the 'home hole.' The principal products of Naples are: One, beggars; two, fleas; three, bad smells; four, marcaroni and talk.

"To any one wanting a real nice trip I should heartily recommend Newark, New Jersey.

"Yours for America, ——"

Song of the Busy Husband.—"Wives and daughters all remind us We must make our little pile, And, departing, leave behind us Cash for them to live in style."—*Tit-Bits.*

As Classified.—GENTLEMAN (in library): "Where can I find the book entitled 'Man, the Ruler of the World,' please?"

LADY ATTENDANT: "You will probably find it just across the hall in the fiction department, sir."—Chicago *News.*

A Possible Truth.—The teacher was explaining the hair appendages of the face. First came the eyebrows, then the lashes, next the little, soft hairs in the ears, and then, calling on Johnny (who, by the way, was inattentive), she asked, "Johnny, you may tell me what we sometimes find at the end of the nose?"

"Boils," promptly responded Johnny, and he wondered why all the children laughed.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

June 6.—Another Japanese army is reported from Liao-Yang to be marching on the Liao-Tung Peninsula to check the advance of the Russians who are said to be moving south to attack General Oku. General Kuropatkin moves his headquarters to about forty miles south of Liao-Yang, but it is denied that there is an intention to send the main army to the relief of Port Arthur. The Japanese garrison at Wonsan, Korea, repulses a body of Cossacks who attack the city. The Chinese Government complains to Russia of interference by Russian military authorities with the natives in Manchuria.

June 7.—Admiral Togo reports that forty mines have been destroyed in Talien-wan Bay, and that small steamers can safely enter the harbor. The Russians are driven from Samaja with a loss of one hundred killed or wounded. Japanese defeat a squadron of Cossacks north of Taku-Shan.

June 8.—Russian advices say that the Japanese are concentrating at Kin-Chow and are strongly fortifying the position.

June 9.—General Oku is reported to have begun the attack by land on Port Arthur. Admiral Togo's fleet also bombards the shore batteries and the town. A Japanese squadron bombards the west coast of the Liao-Tung Peninsula in the neighborhood of Kai-Ping. Admiral Togo reports that torpedo-boats reconnoitered the harbor of Port Arthur, losing two men killed by the fire from the forts.

June 10.—It is reported that the Japanese, in a hotly contested battle lasting six hours, captured Siu-Yen, on June 8. Viceroy Alexeieff again appeals to the Czar urging him to direct General Kuropatkin to send a force to the relief of Port Arthur. Regulations for the humane treatment of

Earn With Safety **5%** Per Annum

This is a fair rate to receive on your money. Your savings invested with The INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO. are free from speculative dangers—earn 5 per annum—a profit consistent with safe methods—and always subject to your control. 5% per annum paid for every day invested, withdrawable at your pleasure.

Endorsed by the most conservative authorities upon investments

Our business established over 10 years, under supervision of New York Banking Dept. Our patrons in every State of the Union—their increased investments prve their satisfaction. Write for particulars

INDUSTRIAL 5% PER ANNUM SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

Assets, $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits, $160,000

Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
1139 Broadway, New York

MORE BOOKS

[Continued from page 896]

Heroes and Hero Worship. Carlyle. $1; 40c.
Emma. Jane Austen. $1.25; 50c.
Guide to Oxford. 75c.; 25c.
The Old Red Sandstone. Miller. $1.50; 75c.
On Viol and Flute. Gosse. $2; 75c.
Firdausi in Exile. Gosse. $2; 75c.
Modern English Literature. Gosse. $2; 75c.
Critical Kit-Kats. Gosse. $1.50; 75c.
Seventeenth Century Studies. Gosse. $1.50; 75c.
The New Handbook to Clevedon, England. 50c.; 20c.
Second Book of Verse. Field. $1.25; 50c.
Questions at Issue. Gosse. $1.50; 75c.
Aspects of Modern Oxford. By a Mere Don. $2.40; 75c.
The Stickit Minister. Crockett. $1.50; 50c.
Oxford and Its Colleges. Wells. $1; 50c.
Bible in Spain. Borrow. $1; 50c.
Gypsies of Spain. Borrow. $1; 50c.
Lavengro. Borrow. $1; 50c.
Oratory and Orators. Mathews. $2; 50c.
The Damnation of Theron Ware. Frederic. $1.50; 50c.
Lecture on the Mormons. Ward. p. 25c.; 15c.
The Pilgrim Fathers. Buchan. p. $1; 25c.
Key to French Grammar Simplified. Hugo. p. 20c.
French Pronunciation and Conversation Simplified. Hugo. p. 20c.
Colloquial French, With Phonetic Pronunciation. Swain. 75c.; 20c.
French Grammar Simplified. Hugo. p. 40c; 20c.
André Cornélis. Bourget. $1.40; 50c.
An Englishman's Love Letters. $1; 25c.
Household Economics. Campbell. $1.75; 50c.
Photograms of the Year 1899. b. $1.50; 50c.
Lyric Love. William Watson. $1; 50c.
The Angel of Clay. Partridge. $1.25; 50c.
Studies in the Thought World. Wood. $1.50; 50c.
Westward Ho! Kingsley. $1; 40c.
The Hundreth Man. Stockton. $1.50; 50c.
Vathek and Rasselas. Beckford and Johnson. $1; 50c.
Gossip From Paris During the Second Empire. Peat. $2; 75c.
Who's Who. 1900. $2.50; 75c.
Our Language: Grammar. Smith and McMurray. $1.10; 50c.
Modern Reader's Bible: Solomon's Song, Ruth, Esther and Tobit. $1; 50c.
Mediaeval History. Fisher. $1.25; 50c.
Life of Burns. Shairp. $1; 50c.
Lectures on Shakespeare. Coleridge. $1; 50c.
History of British India. Frazer. $1.50; 75c.
Stephen Langton, or The Days of King John. Tupper. b. $1; 40c.
Paolo and Francesca. Phillips. p. 50c.; 25c.
Manual of the Constitution of the United States. Andrews. $1.50; 25c.
How to Judge of a Picture. Van Dyke. 75c.; 40c.
The Great Conversers. Mathews. $1.50; 50c.
By Oak and Thorn. Brown. $1.25; 50c.
Thackeray. Brown. 75c.; 25c.
Views and Reviews. Henley. $1.25; 50c.
History of Holyrood. p. 75c.; 25c.
Walk Through Cambridge, Engl'd. p. 25c. 15c.
Guide to Paris Exposition, 1900. p. 50c.; 20c.
Southey's Life of Nelson. ½l. $1.25; 40c.
Colloquial German with Phonetic Pronunciation. Swan. 75c.; 20c.
Writers and Readers. Birkbeck Hill. $1.50; 50c.
The Egregious English. McNeil. $1.25; 50c.
Book of Omar and Rubâiyât. b. $1.25; 50c.
Year's Residence in United States. Cobbett. $2; 75c.
Life of Bayard Taylor. Smyth. $1.25; 50c.
From Sea to Sea. Kipling. 2 vols. $2.50; $1.
Oxford Magazine. Vol. IV. b. $2; 50c.
Letters of Horace Walpole. Vol. I. $1.50; 25c.
Poor Richard's Almanac. Franklin. Edited by Ford. $1; 50c.
Harvard Episodes. Flandrau. $1.25; 50c.
Stanford Stories. Field and Irwin. $1.25; 50c.
Princeton Stories. Williams. $1.25; 50c.
Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush. Maclaren. 50c.; 25c.
Cyrano de Bergerac. Rostand. $1; 50c.
Adam Bede. George Eliot. $1; 25c.
Poems. W. E. Chase. $1; 25c.
Tales from Wonderland. Baumbach. $1; 40c.
Literary Life of Rudyard Kipling. Monkshood. $1.50; 50c.
Things in America. Wm. Chambers. $1; 50c.
Oxford Prize Poems. l. $1.50; 40c.
Excursions in Libraria. Powell. $1.75; 75c.
Bygone Somerset. Walters. $2; 50c.
Table-Talk. Leigh Hunt. $1.25; 50c.
Spiritual Life in Its Fulness. Lathe. p. 20c.
Catalogue British National Gallery. p. 20c.
The Promise of the Ages. Keeler. p. 75c.; 25c.
Who's Who. 1901. $2; 75c.
Guide-Book to Southern California. p. 50c.; 25c.
Wells: The Cathedral and See. p. 40c.; 20c.
Oxford: The Cathedral and See. p. 40c.; 20c.
Schools of Buffalo. Edited by Wood. p. 20c.
Le Voyage de Monsieur. Perrichon. p. 20c.
Handbook of Boston Public Library. p. 10c.
Life of Washington Irving. Warner. $1.25; 50c.
Nature Near London. Jefferies. $1; 50c.
Emerson's Essays. 2 vols. $1.50; 75c.
Diana's Defender. Hayward. $1; 25c.
Literary Character. D'Israeli. 2 vols. $2.50; $1.
Spanish Guide. Varona. b. 75c.; 20c.
Memoir of D. Macmillan. Hughes. $1.50; 50c.
Merrie England. Blatchford. p. 10c.
The Decorative Arts. Morris. p. 50c.; 25c.
Permanent Peace Tribunal. Hale. p. 50c.; 20c.
The Railway Revolution in Mexico. Moses. p. 50c.; 20c.
Johnsoniana. Napier. $1.40; 50c.
Guide to Oxford. p. 50c.; 20c.
The Feast of Belshazzar. E. Arnold. p. $1; 25c.
The Purple Book of Book Plates. Simpson and Stone. p. 25c.
Shakespeare's Country. Windle. $1; 40c.
Poems. John Godfrey Saxe. $1; 40c.
Pen and Ink. Brander Matthews. $1.50; 50c.
The Literary Year-book, 1900. $1.50; 50c.
Embarrassments. Henry James, $1.50; 25c.
Lockhart's Life of Burns. l. $3; 50c.
The Red Book of New York State. $2; 50c.
Scribner's Magazine. Vols. XVI., XVII., XVIII., bound. Each $4; $1.
The Function of Criticism by Arnold, and An Essay on Style by Pater. 75c.; 40c.
When the Heart is Young. Whitelock. $1; 25c.
How to See Boston. King. p. 50c; 20c.
Bemrose's Guide to Matlock, Bakewell, Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, England. 40c.; 25c.
Guide-Book to Albany, N. Y. p. 50c.; 25c.
Taught by Experience. Seamon. p. 50c.; 20c.
Perfect Freedom. Phillips Brooks. $1; 40c.
Character of Jesus. Bushnell. $1; 40c.
De Omnibus. By the Conductor. Pain. p. 50c.; 20c.
Guide to London in 1900. Fry. p. 50c.; 25c.
Shakespeare: His Mind and Art. Dowden. $1.75; $1.
Dramatic Art and Literature. Schlegel. $1.25; 50c.
Etymological Dictionary of English Language. Skeat. $1.40; 75c.
A Mortal Antipathy. Holmes. $1; 50c.
Picture and Text. Henry James. $1; 50c.
Trips Out of Bristol, England. p. 50c.; 20c.
Comparative View of Governments. Wenzel. p. 50c.; 20c.
Lavington's Methodists and Papists. $2; 25c.
The Mercantile Agencies Against Commerce. Chinn. p. 50c.; 20c.
The New Hygiene. Wilson. p. $1; 25c.

Order from H. W. BELL,
259 Fifth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SAVE YOUR TEETH for use in old age, for beauty, health and comfort during your entire life.

Dr. Graves
Unequaled
ToothPowder

Smooth and delightful. Removes tartar, prevents decay, makes the teeth white.

3 Ounce Metal Bottle 25c 8 Ounce Metal Bottle 50c

SOLD EVERYWHERE
A Trial Bottle FREE on Request
Dr. Graves Tooth Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.

GET YOUR GLASSES AT WHOLESALE

Originators of Fitting Glasses by Mail. Inventors of the "OCULARSCOPE." Examine your eyes without an oculist, with our "OCULARSCOPE." Sent free with catalog of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. See the name "OCULARSCOPE." All other devices are infringements and NOT reliable. Send to-day.

GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIANS
404 Houseman Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

GEM NAIL CLIPPER

25¢

Owes its popularity to proved facts—Complete manicure set—fits pocket or purse—trims, files and removes hang-nails better than scissors or knife—Warranted—Sterling silver handle, $1.00.

Send two-cent stamp for "Care of the Nails."

H. C. COOK CO.,
17 Main St., Ansonia, Ct.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial.**

Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓%, or **$5 net**

THE FELIX A. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

LIFE CULTURE PAYS IN EVERY WAY: The *reason is self-evident*; Life Science teaches unequalled system of life culture, mind-training, physical development, and self-help; gives key to many mysteries and powers, also secrets of personal influence, sex-consciousness, *attraction, success, inspiration* and self-expression; based on wonderful discovery; explains cause of life, origin of creative power and deepest secrets of human nature; shows how life's laws unfold within man and throughout nature; Emersonian; intensely practical, helpful and interesting. *Published complete in 52 books with* special helps and 832 test questions for review. Sent anywhere, postpaid, "on approval," for $1.00 down and $1.00 monthly for 12 months. Send to E. LOOMIS, Inwood, New York City, N. Y.

prisoners are made public at St. Petersburg. Reports from Washington state that the submarine boats *Protector* and *Fulton* had been bought by Japan.

June 11.—Advices from St. Petersburg say that General Kuropatkin is preparing to turn General Kuroki's position by sending a force from Mukden. The reported shipment of submarines to Japan arouses adverse comment in St. Petersburg, where it is regarded as evidence of unfriendliness to Russia on the part of the United States.

June 12.—Rumors reach St. Petersburg that a naval battle had been fought outside of Port Arthur, resulting in the sinking of two Russian and four Japanese battle-ships. The Japanese have established a strict blockade of New-Chwang.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 6.—Two regiments of artillery and engineers are ordered to reinforce the British expedition in Tibet. Tibetans attack the British at Khangma, leaving 170 dead on the field.

June 8.—The Sultan of Morocco accedes to the demands of Raisuli, the bandit, to secure the release of Perdicari and Varley.

The correspondence between the Kongo Free State and Great Britain is made public and reports of cruelty in the State are confirmed.

June 10.—Premier Combes tells the French Chamber of Deputies of an effort to bribe him to bring in a bill to keep the Carthusian monks in France.

June 11.—Early Grey is appointed to succeed Lord Minto as Governor-General of Canada.

Domestic.

COLORADO.

June 6.—The labor troubles in Cripple Creek mining district in Colorado break out afresh; twelve non-union miners are killed and seven injured and a railroad wrecked by the explosion of a carefully laid infernal machine at Independence. In a riot at Victor two men are killed and eight wounded.

June 7.—The Cripple Creek District is controlled by a combination of militia, vigilance committees, and a sheriff's posse.

June 8.—A battle takes place between militia and striking miners near Dunnville; the miners, entrenched in the hills, open fire on the troops, who charge the miners, killing one and taking fourteen prisoners. Martial law is proclaimed in Teller County.

June 9.—The Citizens' Alliance of Cripple Creek starts a boycott against all unions; General Bell orders a mine closed for employing union men.

June 10.—The Western Federation of Miners appeals to President Roosevelt to investigate the mining conditions in Colorado.

June 11.—General Bell declares that thirty-five or forty men in the Cripple Creek "bullpen" would be hanged for the dynamite outrage at Independence.

POLITICAL.

June 7.—Republicans win a sweeping victory in the Oregon state election. Delaware Democrats instruct for Judge George Gray for President.

June 9.—Republican leaders of Pennsylvania select Attorney-General Knox to succeed Matthew S. Quay in the United States Senate. Utah Democrats select an uninstructed delegation to St. Louis; and four of the delegates favor Parker and two are for Hearst.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 7.—Secretary Shaw notifies the officials of the St. Louis Exposition that he would take charge of the Fair receipts if the payments on the government loan were not made promptly when due.

June 8.—Ex-Secretary Foster, representing the American Missionary Society, urges the State Department to force Turkey to pay the claims of American missionaries.

June 10.—Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania appoints Attorney-General Knox to the United States Senate to succeed the late Senator Quay.

The visiting Filipino commissioners are the guests of President Roosevelt at the White House.

June 11.—Secretary Taft removes Col. R. H. Pratt, superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, because of his differences with the Indian bureau.

The Rational Vehicles of Health and Pleasure

Bicycles

Equipped with

Two-Speed Gear
and
Coaster Brake

The return of bicycling finds our American roads greatly improved and the bicycle itself perfected in design and construction and equipped with new and marvelous devices.

To learn all about modern bicycles, get catalogues free from our 10,000 dealers, or send stamp for any one of them.

Pope Manufacturing Co.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT Hartford, Conn.		WESTERN DEPARTMENT Chicago, Ill.	
"Columbia"	"Cleveland"	"Rambler"	"Monarch"
"Tribune"	"Crawford"	"Crescent"	"Imperial"

You See Them Everywhere

4TH JULY
You want a good noise maker. Don't risk your life fooling with a toy pistol, but buy a
Young America Double Action Revolver $2.50
Safe—Reliable—Durable.
22 caliber, 7 shot, rim fire.
32 caliber, 5 shot, rim or center fire.
If not to be had of your dealer write us, stating preference and enclosing amount, and we will supply you by return mail or express, sending prepaid.
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG.
HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO. 351 PARK AVE. WORCESTER, MASS.

A Fascinating Exposition of one of the most remarkable phenomena in mental science. Should be read by all thoughtful people.

Mrs. Piper and the Society for Psychical Research

Translated from the French of M. Sage. With Introduction by Sir Oliver Lodge.

12mo. Price, $1.00 net

SCOTT-THAW CO., 542 Fifth Ave., New York

Save one-third on carriages by buying direct from the maker. Send for our free illustrated catalogue.

The Columbus Carriage & Harness Co.
Columbus, Ohio

RUNNING WATER in your COUNTRY HOME

RIFE HYDRAULIC ENGINES Operated automatically by the power of any brook or spring, will deliver a **Constant** flow in your house any distance or height. No cost of maintenance, no attention. We make a specialty of equipping country places with complete water-works systems, extending to Stable, Greenhouse, Lawn, Garden, Fountain, etc. **Catalog and Guaranteed Estimate Free.**

RIFE PUMP CO., 126½ Liberty St., NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WE don't stop to consider that the cleansing property of water depends upon its softness—hard water only half does its work. The addition of BORAX to the bath not only makes the cleansing process thorough, but it leaves one with a delightful feeling of lightness and freshness and coolness. The marvelous virtue of BORAX is due to a very simple law—it SOFTENS water.

BORAX differs in purity and quality, like other things. The purest and best Borax is

20-MULE-TEAM

BRAND. For sale at all drug and grocery stores in ¼, ½ and 1-lb. packages.

The famous "AMERICAN GIRL" PICTURES FREE to purchasers of 20-MULE-TEAM BORAX. At stores or sent for POUND BOX TOP and 4 cents in stamps.

PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO.
New York. Chicago. San Francisco.

OTIS H. KEAN, INC., N. Y.

LE PAGE'S PHOTO PASTE
IN JARS AND TUBES
Dries quickly—never discolors the print. Very strong—corners will not curl up. Invaluable for photo or general use. Largest bottle now on the market for 5 cents (by mail, 10 cents). In bulk for large users, carton work, etc.
Russia Cement Co. Gloucester, Mass. Mfrs. of
LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

AUTHORS! The N.Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1880. Unique in position and success. Revision and Criticism of MSS. Circular D., Dr. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

CHESS.

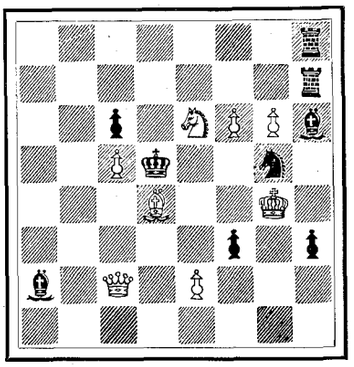
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 942.

By C. E. LINDQUIST.

A Prize-Winner.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

7 r; 7 r; 2 p 1 S P P b; 2 P k 2 s 1; 3 B 2 K 1; 5 p 1 p; b 1 Q 1 P 3; 8.

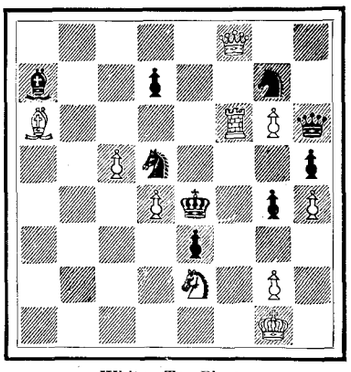
White mates in two moves.

Problem 943.

MOTTO: "Kelani."

First and Second Prize (*ex-æquo*) *Tidschrift* Problem-Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

5 Q 2; b 2 p 2 s 1; B 4 R P q; 2 P s 3 p; 3 P k 1 p P; 4 p 3; 4 S 1 P 1; 6 K 1.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 934. Key-move: P—R 8 (Q).

No. 935.

1. Q—B 5 / Q—Kt 3	2. Kt—B 4! / Any	3. B—Q 6, mate
1. ..... / P x Kt	2. Q—Q B 2 ch / P x Q (must)	3. P—Kt 4, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 5	2. Kt—Q 3 dbl. ch / K—B 5 (must)	3. Q—Q B 5, mate
1. ..... / Kt x P	2. Q—B 2 ch / Kt—B 6	3. Q x Kt, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S; Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. E. Wharton

A FEW weeks ago a man said to me, "Send me one hundred of your Panetela Cigars. I want them to smoke on the golf links and out of doors."

I saw him yesterday morning on a train. As he was cutting off the end of his cigar he turned around and saw me—smiled, said "Good morning," and added, "I owe you an apology. This is one of your cigars and is the best I know for steady smoking."

My reply was, "If you will give me your photograph and say that over your signature, on your business letterhead, you will place me under everlasting obligations."

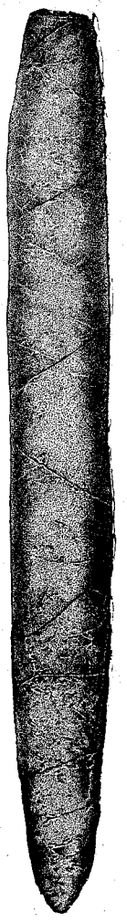
Of course he declined to do so.

This man's business is known wherever civilized men live in the world. He is rich, cultured, and traveled. He lives in a beautiful home, has horses, coachman, and gardeners.

A mutual friend, who knows him well, tells me that he never before knew of him having other than a genuine imported cigar in his house. I wish I dared print his name—without it the story may sound "fishy." It is true, nevertheless.

I find that most of my customers are men who have been paying from $8 to $15 per hundred for their cigars, and men who can afford to pay these prices and would, if they didn't get better cigars from me for less money.

Please bear in mind that I do not retail cigars, nor send samples. If you will come to my factory I shall be glad to have you smoke all you will. It costs more to prepare a quarter's worth of cigars for shipment than it does to tie up one hundred; but I do sell at *wholesale* prices (and there is a wide margin between wholesale and retail prices in cigars), by the hundred, the entire product of my factory direct to the smoker.



EXACT SIZE
PANETELA
EXACT SHAPE

MY OFFER IS:

I will, upon request, send to a reader of The Literary Digest one hundred of Shivers' Panetela Cigars, express prepaid, on approval. Smoke ten of them; if you don't like them, return the other ninety at my expense—no harm done. If you like the cigars, and keep them, you agree to remit $5 for them within 10 days.

Would I dare to make this offer if I did not know the absolute truth of my statements? Think of the risk I take to make a customer; one-tenth of my cigars—all of them, should some unworthy take advantage of me—and expressage both ways. Wouldn't I be a dolt to send out cigars that would not stand the test?

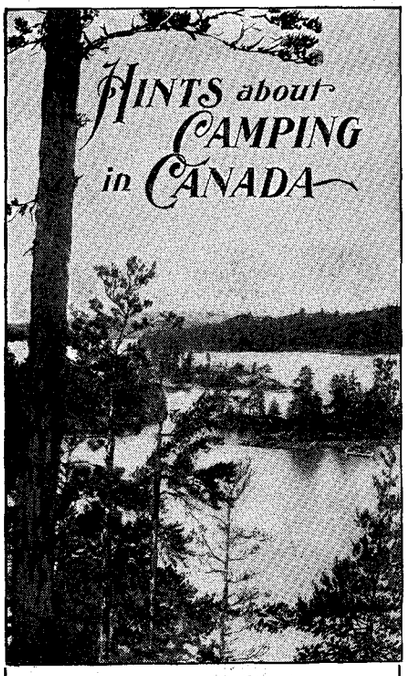
How can a smoker refuse to try my cigars; where is the possible risk to him?—provided, of course that $5 per hundred is not a higher price than he cares to pay.

In ordering please use business letterhead or enclose business card; also state whether strong, medium or mild cigars are desired.

Write me if you smoke. Herbert D. Shivers, 906 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM
Use the Great English Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Safe, Sure, Effective: 50c. & $1.
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



For a free copy of this booklet apply to any agent of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

TWO THROUGH TRAINS EACH WAY—EVERY DAY

BETWEEN

MONTREAL, TORONTO and VANCOUVER

JUNE 13—to October 1904

E. V. SKINNER, A.T.M., 458 Broadway, N. Y.
ROBERT KERR, P.T.M., Montreal

CANOEING

Comfort in canoeing depends to a great extent upon the freedom from annoyances, such as mosquitoes and flies. In the shadiest nooks and corners the pests are always found. You can thoroughly enjoy the quiet seclusion of a shady nook without annoyance if you burn Japstick. It not only drives away all flies and mosquitoes, but lends an agreeable odor. Box of 12 Japsticks, each burning one hour, mailed, 50 cts.

JAPSTICK DRIVES AWAY MOSQUITOES

THE CULECIDE CO., 170 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

GINSENG culture is the greatest money maker of the age! Start a garden now. You will soon cross the bridge to prosperity. A plot 100x100 ft. will make a $10,000 garden. Particulars 5 cents. **T. H. SUTTON, 520 Sherwood Avenue, Louisville, Ky.**

MSS. Expert help to authors. Criticism and revision by former New York editor. Resartus Literary Bureau, 27 William St., New York.

Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. R. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; H. A. Smith, Dayton, O.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; W. E. Kern, Philadelphia; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; F. H. Seamon, El Paso, Tex.; R. G. Fitzgerald, Dayton, O.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; E. W. McGraw, San Francisco.

934: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; the Rev. A. Mainville, Brimfield, Ill.; M. Almy, Chicago; Z. G., E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; W. S. Brown, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; R. Myerson, New Britain, Conn.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; C. H. Carter, Cambridge. Mass.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; W. T. Moore, Anthony, Kans.; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore; J. B. Bell, Wilmington, Del.; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.

Comments (934): "Thirty-two mates. Not all distinct variations"—M. W. H.; "Great 20"—M. M.; "About twenty-three variations"—G. D.; "Thirty-one variations"—F. S. F.; "Nineteen distinct mates"—J. H. S.; "As a study in variety is masters merit; but from an artistic point of view, it has no value"—O. W.; "Thirty-one var's"—W. R.; "Fifteen mates"—C. B. E.; "Seventeen fine mates"—J. G. L.; "Twenty mates"—W. R.; 'Twenty-two different mates"—B. A.; "About twenty"—J. E. W.; "Thirty-three mates"—H. A. S.; "Twenty-one different mates"—T. H. S.; "Fourteen clean mates; thirty-three var's"—R. F.; "Thirty mates"—L.; "Twenty-one mates"—"23"; "Twenty-one"—A. M.; "Thirty-one var's"—M. A.; "Twenty-two distinct mates"—Z. G.; "Thirty mates"—E. A. C.; "Thirty-one var's"—W. S. B.; "Fifteen separate mates"—I. W. W.; "Burdensomely ingenious"—J. H. C.; "Seventeen mates"—R. M.; "27 mates"—E. B. K.; "Twenty-one mates"—L. G.; "Twenty mates of peculiar interest"—A. H.; "Thirty-one mates"—W. L. M.; "Twenty-four var's"—H. J. B.; "Thirty-one mates"—J. B. B.; "Thirty var's. Charming"—J. G. O.

935: "Not so easy"—M. M.; "Difficult and well constructed"—G. D.; "The 'tries' are bewildering. Second moves splendid surprise"—F. S. F.; "Hard key, and a puzzler after you've found it"—J. H. S.; "Built up, and of indifferent value"—O. W.; "Incomparable"—J. G. L.; "A beauty worthy of its authors"—W. R.; "I admire this"—J. E. W.; "Very fine"—E. N. K.; "Excellent"—H. A. S.

In addition to those reported, F. von Schilling, Hampton, Va., got 930, 932; E. W. McG., 930, 933; F. H. S., D. F. S., Westerly, R. I.; H. F. Riley, Cedarville, Kans., 932, 933.

Marshall's Victory.

A summary of Marshall's record-breaking work in the Cambridge Springs Tourney is of peculiar interest:

Rounds.	Opponents.	Openings.	Score.	Moves.
1	Tschigorin....	Queen's Gambit dec....	½	36
2	Pillsbury.....	Irregular.....	1	23
3	Barry.....	Ruy Lopez.....	1	27
4	Mieses.....	Queen's Gambit.....	1	57
5	Lasker.....	Sicilian Defense.....	½	45
6	Lawrence.....	Queen's Gambit dec...	1	36
7	Schlechter....	K.B. Opening.....	1	37
8	Teichmann....	Queen's Gambit dec...	1	58
9	Hodges.....	Ruy Lopez.....	1	35
10	Showalter....	Queen's Gambit dec...	1	38
11	Janowski.....	Queen's Gambit dec...	1	76
12	Delmar.....	Dutch Defense.....	1	30
13	Marco.....	Ruy Lopez.....	½	30
14	Napier.....	Queen's Gambit dec...	½	34
15	Fox.....	Sicilian Defense.....	1	26
	Total.....	.....	13	590

Average length of games 39⅓ moves. The average moves in games is estimated at 44.

Marshall played white against Tschigorin, Pillsbury, Mieses, Lawrence, Teichmann, Showalter, Delmar, and Napier.

The table shows that he began with a Draw, then three straight wins, another Draw, then *seven* wins, two Draws, and finished with his win against Fox.

Paying Investments

If you are looking for a safe, practical, good paying investment, **buy a few yearling cattle, sheep, or Angora goats** and put them on the Co-operative Ranches in Montana; they guarantee the best of care for one-half the profit **and assume all loss over 5 per cent.** If you have not heard about this great Company which keeps cattle, sheep and Angora goats for 800 men, women and children, all over the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Europe, write for information; you will be interested. Address, Lock Box G,

Co-operative Ranches
Great Falls, Montana.

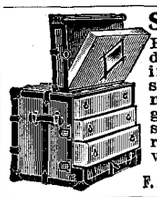
Office Men

Work easier, keep cooler, feel freer by wearing

"Lightweight" PRESIDENT Suspenders

Weigh 2 oz. Have style and lightness. *Guaranteed*:—Satisfaction, a new pair or your money back. 50c. and $1.00 any store or mailed.

The C. A. Edgarton Mfg. Co., Box 888 Shirley, Mass.



Stallman's Dresser Trunk

Easy to get at everything without disturbing anything. No fatigue in packing and unpacking. Light, strong, roomy drawers. Holds as much and costs no more than a good box trunk. Hand-riveted; strongest trunk made. In small room serves as chiffonier. C.O.D. with privilege of examination.

2c. stamp for Catalog.

F. A. STALLMAN, 4 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.

Wood Rollers. Tin Rollers.

A STOMACH SPECIALIST

solved the problem. "The New Philosophy" shows a real relief for Stomach and Intestinal Troubles and Neurasthenia. The book is free to sufferers. Address, with stamps, A. H. SWINBURNE, M.D., Sta. R., Marietta, Ohio. During July and August at Hotel Elwood, Atlantic City, N. J.

THE ART OF TRAVEL

180-paged discussion by H. H. Powers, Ph.D., of travel problems—clothing, seasons, baggage, etc. Sent for cost of wrapping and mailing—15c. (coin or stamps)

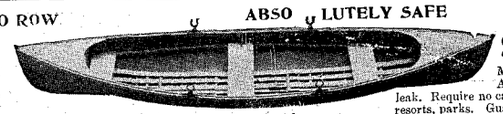
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 203 Clarendon St., Boston.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar

Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

EASIER TO ROW ABSOLUTELY SAFE

Write to-day for free catalogue



Mullins Unsinkable Steel Pleasure Boats

Made of steel. Practically indestructible. Air chamber each end. Cannot sink. Cannot leak. Require no caulking. Ideal boat for family use, summer resorts, parks. Guaranteed. Will seat five persons in comfort. The modern row-boat for pleasure, safety and durability.

15 foot boat, crated, $29.00

No other boat so desirable for ladies and children.

W. H. MULLINS, 447 Depot Street, Salem, Ohio.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

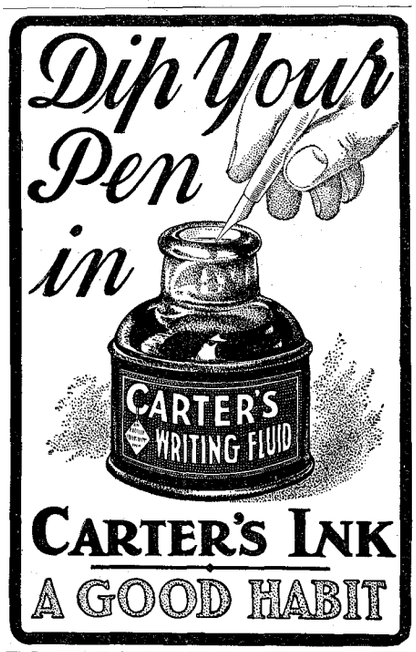
Pears'

Pears' soap is nothing but soap.

Pure soap is as gentle as oil to the living skin.

Pears' is the purest and best toilet soap in all the world.

Sold all over the world.

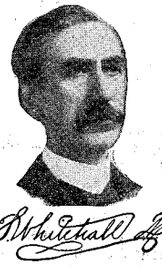


CARTER'S INK

A GOOD HABIT

Headache and Neuralgia

CAN BE RELIEVED



HEADACHE NEURALGIA

DR. WHITEHALL'S MEGRIMINE

A special remedy prepared by a specialist for a special purpose; will relieve any headache in thirty minutes. Try it, then you will never be without it in your home. A postal card will bring you a convincing sample free. Twenty years of unparalleled success places MEGRIMINE at the head of all remedies for HEADACHE and NEURALGIA. Sold by all druggists, or address

The Dr. Whitehall Megrimine Co.

188 N. Main St., South Bend, Ind.

Come Here! When in search of health and rest for mind and body. Your physician will agree. Booklet free.
STEUBEN SANITARIUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.

A charming and helpful book for girls by FRANCES E. WILLARD. "It breathes the best thoughts and the noblest emotions of its gifted author." Handsomely bound in cloth. Price, $1
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

Games from the Cambridge Springs Tourney.

MARCO DRAWS WITH LASKER.

	MARCO. White.	LASKER. Black.		MARCO. White.	LASKER. Black.
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	24	P—Q Kt 3	Q—R 4
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	25	P—R 4	Kt—K 3
3	B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	26	R—K 2	Q—K R 4
4	B—R 4	Kt—B 3	27	P—B 4	P—K B 4
5	Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	28	K R—K sq	P x P
6	P—Q 3	B—K 2	29	Kt x P	Kt—B 2
7	B—K Kt 5	Castles	30	Kt—Kt 5	P—R 3
8	P—K R 3	B—K 3	31	Kt—K 6	Kt x Kt
9	B—Kt 3	Kt—Q 2	32	R x Kt	R x R
10	Q B x B	Kt x B	33	R x R	P—Q 4
11	P—Q 4	P x P	34	R—K 7	R—K sq
12	Kt x P	Kt—Q B 4	35	Q—K 3	R x R
13	B x B	Kt x B	36	Q x R	Q—B 4
14	Castles	Kt—Kt 3	37	Q—K 8 ch	K—R 2
15	P—K Kt 3	Q—Q 2	38	Q—K 2	P—Q R 4
16	Kt—B 5	K R—K sq	39	P—K R 5	Q—Q 2
17	P—K R 4	Kt—K 2	40	P—K Kt 4	P—Q Kt 4
18	Kt x Kt ch	Q x Kt	41	Q—Q 3 ch	K—Kt sq
19	Kt—Q 5	Q—Q sq	42	Q—Kt 6	P x P
20	K—Kt 2	P—Q B 3	43	P x P	P—B 4
21	Kt—B 3	Q—Kt 3	44	K—Kt 3	Q—K 2
22	Q—Q 2	Q R—Q sq	45	K—B 3	Q—K 8
23	Q R-K sq	Kt—B 4	46	Q—B 5	Drawn.

PILLSBURY'S BRILLIANCY.

	DE MAR. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.		DELMAR. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	28	P—B 4	R—B 6 ch
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	29	K—Kt 2	P x B P
3	Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	30	P x K P	Kt—K 4
4	B—B 4	Castles	31	B—K 3	Kt—K 3
5	P—Q 3	Kt—B 3	32	P—Kt 5	K—B 2
6	Castles	B x Kt	33	P—R 6	P x P
7	P x B	P—Q 3	34	P x P	K—Kt 3
8	P—K R 3	B—K 3	35	B—B sq	Kt—B 5 ch
9	B x B	P x B	36	K—Kt sq	K x P
10	Kt—Kt 5	Q—K 2	37	R—Q sq	K—Kt 3
11	P—K B 4	P x P	38	R—Q 2	P—B 6
12	B x P	P—K R 3	39	R—K 2	Kt—Kt 5
13	Kt—B 3	Kt x P	40	R—R 8	R—Kt 6 ch
14	B x R P	Kt—Kt 6	41	K—B sq	R—B 6 ch
15	B—Kt 5	R x Kt	42	K—Kt sq	Kt—K 7 ch
16	B x Q	R x R ch	43	K—Kt 2	R—Kt 6 ch
17	Q x R	Kt x Q	44	K—B sq	Kt x B
18	B—Kt 5	Kt—Kt 6	45	R—Q B 8	P—B 4
19	R—K sq	P—K 4	46	R—Q R 8	K—Kt 4
20	K—R 2	Kt—K R 4	47	R x P	K—B 5
21	P—Kt 4	Kt—B 5	48	R—B 7 ch	K—K 6
22	K—Kt 3	R—K B sq	49	R—K R 7	Kt—K 4
23	P—K R 4	Kt—K 3	50	P—R 4	Kt—B 6
24	B—Q 2	P—Q 4	51	R—R sq	Kt—Kt 6
25	R-Q Kt sq	P—Q Kt 3		Pillsbury announcing mate in three moves.	
26	R—K sq	Kt—B 4			
27	P—R 5	P—K 5			

NAPIER DRAWS WITH PILLSBURY.

	NAPIER. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.		NAPIER. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 3	21	P—Kt 5	P—K R 4
2	P—K 4	Kt—Q 2	22	R—R 4	Q—K 2
3	B—Q B 4	K Kt—B 3	23	P—Q Kt 4	B—Q 3
4	Kt—Q B 3	P—K 4	24	P—B 4	Kt—Q 2
5	Kt—B 3	B—K 2	25	Q R—R sq	Kt—B sq
6	Castles	Castles	26	P—B 5	B—B 2
7	P x P	P x P	27	P—Kt 4	Kt—R 2
8	Q—K 2	P—B 3	28	P x P	Kt x P
9	B—K Kt 5	P—K R 3	29	P x P	Kt x Kt
10	B—R 4	Kt—R 4	30	Q x Kt	R x R
11	Q B—Kt 3	Kt x B	31	P x P	Q—Kt 4 ch
12	R P x Kt	Q—B 2	32	Q—Kt 3	Q x Q ch
13	P—Q R 3	Kt—Kt 3	33	P x Q	K R—R sq
14	B—R 2	B—K Kt 5	34	P x R (Q)	R x Q
15	Kt—Q sq	Q R—K sq	35	R—K B sq	R—K 2
16	Kt—K 3	B—B sq	36	B—Kt 3	P—R 4
17	P—K Kt 4	P—Kt 3	37	P—Kt 4	P x P
18	P—K Kt 3	K—Kt 2	38	P x P	P—Kt 3
19	K—Kt 2	R—R sq		Drawn.	
20	R—R sq	K B—B 4			

BARRY BLUNDERS.

	HODGES. White.	BARRY. Black.		HODGES. White.	BARRY. Black.
1	P—Q 4	Kt—K B 3	13	P x B	Kt (Q 2)—B 3
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	14	P—B 4	P x P
3	Kt—Q B 3	P—Q 4	15	B x P ch	Kt—Q 4
4	B—Kt 5	Q Kt—Q 2	16	B—B 7	P—Q Kt 3
5	P—K 3	P—B 3	17	Kt—K 5	B—Kt 2
6	Kt—B 3	Q—R 4	18	P—K B 3	Q—Q 7
7	Q—B 2	Kt—K 5	19	Q—Kt 3	K Kt—B 6
8	P x P	K P x P	20	K R—K sq	R—K B 3
9	B—Q 3	P—K B 4	21	Q R—B sq	K—R sq
10	B—B 4	B—Kt 5	22	B x Kt	Kt x B
11	Castles	Castles	23	Kt—Q B 4	Resigns.
12	P—Q R 3	B x Kt			

WHEEL CHAIRS
WE MAKE OVER 70 STYLES

Catalogue "B" illustrates and describes (free).

RECLINING and LIBRARY CHAIRS, over 30 styles.
Catalogue "C" (free).

GEO. F. SARGENT CO.,
291 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK.

5% Gold Bonds

OF THE

RAPID CITY GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Rapid City, South Dakota

COMPANY has exclusive 99 year franchise—does city lighting—has a modern property, recently rebuilt. Bonds are coupon—20 year—$1,000 denomination—first mortgage on entire plant—net earnings twice interest charge. Legal opinion and detailed information furnished on request. Use coupon below.

References by Permission:

STATE BANK OF MICHIGAN
GRAND RAPIDS NATIONAL BANK

Both of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

We sell bonds paying 5 per cent a year—not securities promising 2 per cent a month—don't write us if you want the latter.

Edward M. Deane & Co. Bankers Grand Rapids, Michigan

Edward M. Deane & Company, Bankers Michigan Trust Building. Grand Rapids, Michigan.

FILL OUT-MAIL US-TODAY

DEAR SIRS:—Please send me detailed information about your Gas Securities.

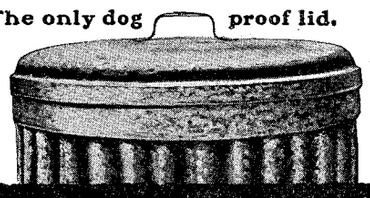
Name _____

Street _____

City _____

L. D. State _____

The only dog proof lid.



For Garbage

open cans are unsanitary—offensive.

Witt's Corrugated Can

has close-fitting lid, shuts in all odor. Impossible for dogs to scatter contents. Made of steel, galvanized. Will outwear two of any other can. "Witt's Can" is stamped in the lid.

Get *Witt's Pail* for carrying garbage.

Ask your dealer, if he hasn't it, write us.

The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

1877 **for 27 years** 1904

We have successfully treated

CANCER

Without the Use of the Knife.

The Berkshire Hills Sanatorium is the only institution in the world where cancer and tumors (that are accessible) are successfully treated. Describe your case and we will give an opinion and complete information. Drs. W. E. Brown & Son, North Adams, Mass.

STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes **216 varieties** of fruit. Send for our liberal terms of distribution to planters.—**Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.**

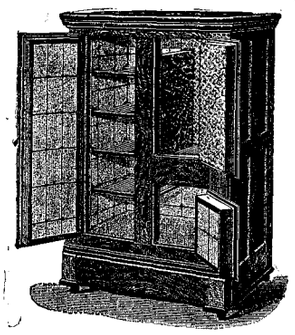
HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A constitutional treatment that produces permanent freedom from attacks and restores health. Write for **BOOK 25A FREE.**
P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BE CAREFUL OF THE FOOD YOU EAT

KEEP IT IN A

Baldwin DRY AIR Refrigerator



We make the coldest, cleanest, dryest, sweetest refrigerator built. We make Baldwins to preserve food better than other makes, and with less consumption of ice, (which costs money) and they do it.

Baldwins have a swift, strong current of pure dry air, constantly circulating throughout the interior, reaching every corner, and always moving in one direction. This keeps the food fresh, crisp and sweet, and in a palatable and sanitary condition.

We use **Porcelain, Vermont Spruce,** and **Metal Linings.** Outside cases of **Ash, Oak,** and **Softwood,** beautifully finished. Special lever wedge locks, Rubber around edges of doors, making them doubly air-tight. Excellent, cleanable devices; air flues and waste pipe removable. All features found in Baldwins only.

IF YOU BUY A CHEAP REFRIGERATOR YOU PLEASE YOUR ICEMAN

Our catalogue is free. It tells all about our 150 popular styles and sizes.

THE BALDWIN REFRIGERATOR CO.,
208 Lake Street, Burlington, Vt.

OPIUM DISEASE

Yields To Formula Of Noted Southern Specialist

Who requests every user of the drug to write him at once for sealed book—and free package of his medicine.

The only method absolutely and positively free from all pain, nervousness and distress at all stages. Patients continue regular work or business every day, and closest associates need not know they are on treatment. All drug symptoms and desire for opiates disappear at once, with rapid improvement in weight, strength and appearance. Not a substitute, but a thorough, lasting cure. All correspondence confidential, and with the doctor only.

Address, Dr. K. F. PURDY, Room 37, Houston, Texas

Encyclopedia of Social Reforms

Edited by W. D. P. BLISS with the cooperation of many eminent specialists. Complete and up-to-date information on all social and economic questions. 8vo, 1,447 pp., cloth, $7.50; sheep, $9.50; half morocco, $12; full morocco, $14.

"It will stand in years to come as an epitome of the social and economic conditions and the state of human progress."—*The Review of Reviews.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Tarry Thou Till I Come

A historical novel, dealing with the momentous events that occurred in Palestine from the time of the crucifixion to the destruction of Jerusalem. By GEORGE CROLY. Illustrations by De Thulstrup. 12mo, Cloth, 625 pp., $1.40; edition de luxe, photogravures, bound in two volumes, $4.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs, NEW YORK

JUST PUBLISHED

THE

Alternate Sex

The Female Intellect in Man, and the Masculine in Woman

By Chas. Godfrey Leland, F.R.S.L., A.M., Harvard

Member of the American Philosophical Society, Etc.; Author of "Kuloskap, the Master, and Other Algonkin Poems and Legends," "Have You a Strong Will?" "The Breitmann Ballads," Etc.

The Object of the Work Explained in the Preface

I have endeavored in this book to set forth the following views:

That Men and Women are, in strict accordance with the opinion of the most recent physiologists, radically different as regards both body and mind, altho social or domestic life has given them much in common.

That in proportion to the female organs remaining in man, and the male in woman, there exists also in each just so much of their peculiar mental characteristics.

That this female mind in man, having free access to the images stored in the cells of memory, calls them forth in dreams and reveries, the same being true as regards the masculine mind in woman.

That this casts much light on the true nature of the Imagination, and all creative action of the mind, involving originality, as is explained in detail in the text.

That which has of late years occupied much thought as the Subliminal Self, the Inner Me, the Hidden Soul, Unconscious Cerebration, and the like, may all be reduced to or fully explained by the Alternate Sex in us.

That there is no line of demarcation between the organic and inorganic world; that, as shown by Schrön, there is life in crystals, and no step in which mentality, tho in lower terms, does not manifest itself.

That Forces have developed themselves from a primary force, and there are some of which we are as yet ignorant.

That the law of Growth is that of accretion, or of attraction and repulsion, beginning with any chance group of molecules, guided by certain forces, as seen in advanced organisms.

That Sensivity is a Force developed at first by polarization of atoms, increased by attraction and repulsion, was influenced by katabolism and anabolism, till Sensation (whose true being must be found in the origin of motion), step by step, advanced to Consciousness, and thence to mentality.

That all effort to rise intellectually above ordinary experience, or to what is generally known as the Supernatural, should be limited to Prayer to God, and exertion and culture of our Will.

There are no proofs of the existence of God save on purely material grounds, and from the conclusions of Science, which all point to it. Yet this proof can never be absolutely *perfected*, because as Man advances in it he is ever raising a higher ideal of Divinity unto himself.

The immortality of the soul depends on the same conditions as the proof of the existence of God.

12mo, Cloth, 141 pp. $1.00 net; by Mail, $1.08

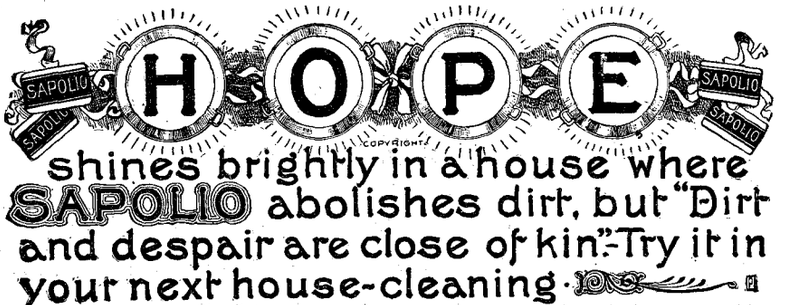
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs.,
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

FULL OF WIT, SARCASM, PATHOS

CLERICAL TYPES Twenty lively sketches of as many different varieties of ministerial types. The intuition displayed in these keen, racy character-impressions is marvelous, while their irresistible humor bubbles up nearly on every page. By Rev. J. M. CAMPBELL.

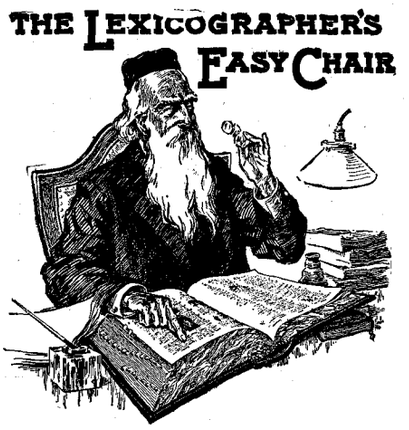
San Francisco Chronicle: "There is not a dull line in the book; a sense of humor dominates the chapters, and anecdote and quiet satire enliven the text"

12mo, cloth, $1. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBS., N. Y.



shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin"—Try it in your next house-cleaning.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"S. R. J.," San Francisco, Cal.—"During an argument I had occasion to consult the Standard Dictionary in reference to the fusing-points of metals, which vary considerably from the fusing-points taught by Essig and at the University of California. The fusing-points given in the table of elements in the Standard Dictionary do not coincide with those given by Essig or those given by Chambers' Encyclopedia. Please state how your fusing-points have been obtained."

The data to which "S. R. J." refers are only known approximately, and different determinations vary. Landholt and Bornstein's "Physikalisch-Chemische Tabellen" gives exhaustive information, where all reliable authorities are cited with references to original literature. As many as half a dozen figures have been given for the melting-points of certain elements. This is due to the fact that conditions vary in the higher temperatures. It is not easy to obtain exact results, so that there is no one accepted value for any melting-point of any element. The table of elements in the Standard Dictionary was prepared by Frank Wigglesworth Clarke, chief chemist of the U. S. Geological Survey, who based his figures on the most reliable data obtainable by the United States Department of the Interior.

"J. T. K.," Yonkers, N. Y.—"Please explain the meanings of the words 'consul,' 'counsel,' 'council,' 'councilor,' 'counselor' in such a manner that they can be easily borne in mind."

A *consul* is an officer appointed to reside in a foreign port or city as the representative of his country's commercial interests; a *counsel* is a lawyer engaged to give advice or act as advocate in court; a *council* is a body of persons elected or appointed to assist in the administration of government or to legislate; a *councilor* is a member of a council; a *counselor* is one who gives counsel; or, who is an advisor or a lawyer.

"J. D. M.," Columbus, Ga.—"Kindly inform me whether it is correct to use a sentence like this: 'The laws on this subject have been so changed as that the difficulties complained of will not hereafter exist'? Is it correct, under any circumstances, to say 'so as that' instead of merely 'so that'?"

It is not correct to use such a sentence or to say "so as that" for "so that." However, preserving the original thought one may say correctly: "The laws on this subject have been so changed that the difficulties," etc.

"I. S.," Lamoni, Ia.—"Is the following sentence correct: 'Israel is gathering to their long-forsaken home?' Also, is the word 'Israel' in the senses given in the Standard Dictionary ever used with a plural verb?"

The sentence is not correct: substitute "its" for "their" and it is correct. The grammatical rule governing collective nouns calls for the use of the verb in the singular where the plural is not obviously required.

"F. K. C.," Addison, N. Y.—(1) "Kindly tell me the correct form for the plural of 'goose,' the large iron used by tailors. Also, whence its name? (2) Is it permissible to use 'apt' as a synonym for 'likely'? (3) What is the correct pronunciation of 'chauffeur'?"

(1) The plural of "goose," the tailors' smoothing-iron, is "gooses;" the name is derived from its handle, which resembles the neck of a goose. (2) "It is apt" expresses the natural or habitual tendency of a person or thing of which it is predicated; as, iron is "apt" to rust; most men are "apt" to be married. (3) As if spelled "show'fur'."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A FREE-OF-CHARGE EXAMINATION

of the Great New

JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA

for LITERARY DIGEST Readers

"A work for all thinking men—of whatever race or creed."

We will send, absolutely free of charge, for a five days' examination, to all LITERARY DIGEST readers who will sign and return the request form below before June 27, a copy of Volume IV. of The Jewish Encyclopedia, bound in half-morocco leather.

This volume is uniform with the other eleven that make up the work, and contains 700 quarto pages and about 200 illustrations, including several full-page and double-page colored art plates. 173 specialists in Jewish history and literature in both hemispheres have contributed the articles. Scores and scores of such important subjects as "Christianity in Its Relation to Judaism," "Crucifixion," "Cochin [India] Jews," "Cossack Uprising," "Costumes," "Dreyfus Case," "Commerce," "Constantinople," etc., etc., are treated.

While this plan of bringing The Jewish Encyclopedia to DIGEST readers is a costly one for us, we believe that it is the most direct and satisfactory method. No prospectus or other descriptive matter can carry conviction in the same degree as a personal and rigid examination. The Jewish Encyclopedia should appeal strongly to the thousands of preachers, lawyers, physicians, teachers, students, and other professional and business men numbered among LITERARY DIGEST readers. We have an abiding faith in their judgment of works of a legitimate character. This faith is based on years of experience in circulating the Standard Dictionary and other great works of reference; tens of thousands of copies of the Standard Dictionary have been sold by this plan, whereby the reader is enabled to exercise his own discretion before purchasing, without for a moment being asked to consider our "say so" as conclusive.

SCOPE OF THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA

The work will be complete in twelve volumes of about 700 pages each, and 2,000 illustrations, and will involve a total cost of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars. It will give in encyclopedic form the history, religion, literature, and customs of the Jewish people from the earliest times to the present day—all told from the authoritative Jewish point of view.

PLAN BY WHICH YOU MAY SECURE VOLUME IV. FREE FOR EXAMINATION

Sign and return the coupon below *before* June 27, and we will ship to your address, all carriage charges paid, Volume IV., bound in half morocco. When you have examined the work for five days, send it back to us *at our expense* if you do not wish to become a subscriber for the work.

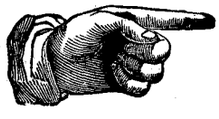
Full information and special before-completion price accompany the book.

NAMES OF A FEW OF THE EDITORS AND COLLABORATORS

Cyrus Adler, Ph.D., Pres. American Jewish Historical Society, New York.
Gotthard Deutsch, Ph.D., Prof. Jewish History, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati.
Richard Gottheil, Ph.D., Prof. Semitic Languages, Columbia University, New York.
Emil G. Hirsch, Ph.D., Prof. Rabbinical Literature and Philosophy, University of Chicago.
Joseph Jacobs, B.A., formerly Pres. Jewish Historical Society of England, New York.
Kaufmann Kohler, Ph.D., Pres. Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati.
Herman Rosenthal, Chief of Slavonic Dept. New York Public Library.
Solomon Schechter, M.A., Litt.D., Pres. of Faculty of Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York.
Isidore Singer, Ph.D., Projector and Managing Editor, New York.
Israel Abrahams, M.A., Prof. Rabbinical Literature, Cambridge University, England.
W. Bacher, Ph.D., Prof. in Jewish Theological Seminary, Budapest, Hungary.
Hartwig Derenbourg, Ph.D., Member of the French Institute, Paris, France.
Ignatz Goldziher, Ph.D., Prof. of Semitic Philology, Univ. of Budapest, Hungary.
Baron David Gunzburg, St. Petersburg, Russia.
Henry Hyvernat, D.D., Chief of Dept. of Semitic and Egyptian Lit., Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, D. C.
Zadoc Kahn, Chief Rabbi of France.
Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, Member of French Institute, Paris, France.
J. Frederic McCurdy, Ph.D., LL.D., Prof. of Oriental Lang., Univ. Col., Toronto, Canada.
George F. Moore, M.A., D.D., Prof. of Biblical Literature and the History of Religions in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
H. Oort, D.D., Prof. of Hebrew Lang. and Archeology, State Univ., Leyden, Holland.
Abbe Pietro Perreau, Formerly Librarian of Reale Biblioteca Palatina, Parma, Italy.
Ira Maurice Price, B.D., Ph.D., Prof. of Semitic Lang. and Literature, Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Ludwig Stein, Ph.D., Prof. of Philosophy, Univ. of Bern, Switzerland.
Hermann L. Strack, Ph.D., Prof. of O. T. Exegesis and Semitic Lang., Univ. of Berlin, Germany.
Charles Taylor, D.D., LL.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, England.
Dr. Max Nordau, Paris, France.
Thomas Kelly Cheyne, Litt.D., Oxford Univ., England.
Charles Foster Kent, Ph.D., Yale University, New Haven.
Emil Schurer, Ph.D., University of Göttingen, Germany.
George A. Barton, Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
John Dyneley Prince, Ph.D., Columbia University, New York.
Theodor Herzl, Pres. Inter. Zionist Congress, Vienna,

and about 600 other well-known scholars located in all parts of the globe.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs.,
44-60 East 23d Street, New York



Sign and mail this coupon to-day. It brings a volume to you for a free examination.

REQUEST FORM JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA—TO BE SIGNED AND RETURNED BEFORE JUNE 27, 1904.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44–60 East 23d Street, New York.

Gentlemen: Please send me free for examination Volume IV. of The Jewish Encyclopedia bound in half-morocco leather. At the end of five days I agree to return the volume to you at your expense if I do not conclude to become a subscriber for the work, and you are to release me from all liability. It is understood that Funk & Wagnalls Company are to pay carriage charges on the book.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

Date.....

L. D. 6–18–4

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HAS TRIED BOTH

Travel for Health vs. Dieting.

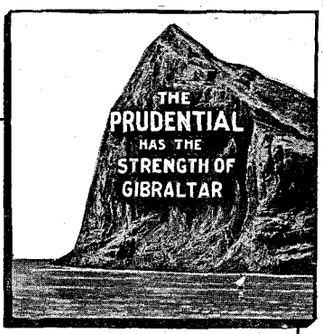
A man who was sent to Europe for his health and finally found cure in a little change in his diet says:

"I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years and two doctors here in Kenosha that treated me for over a year both told me there was no help for me. Then I had an expert from Chicago, but still received no relief; then followed another expert from Chicago who came to our house two times a month for four months. He gave me up like all the others and told me to take a trip across the ocean, which I did in the year 1899, and came home about as bad as when I started. The doctors told me my stomach lining was full of sores. Then I began to study my own case and learned of the diet recommended by the Postum Cereal Co., so I gave up coffee, pork and all greasy foods and began using Postum Food Coffee. Gradually I got better and better until I am well now as I ever was in my younger days, have no trouble and eat anything fit to eat.

"Sometimes away from home I am persuaded to drink coffee, but I only take a sip of it for it tastes bitter and disagreeable to me, but the longer I use Postum the better I like it and the better I feel. I could say a great deal more of my experience with Postum, but think this will give everyone a good idea of what leaving off coffee and using Postum can do." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Visit the Prudential's Exhibit, Palace of Education, World's Fair, St. Louis.



Before Going on Vacation

get that Life Insurance Matter Settled. You Can then Enjoy the Pleasures of Summer with a Light Heart, from the Knowledge that Your Loved Ones are Protected.

Write for Information of Policies, Dept. R.

THE PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA.
JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.
Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.

One Distinguishing Feature of the
Remington Typewriter
is that it LASTS

It does good work when it is new, and continues to do good work when it is old.

Remington Typewriter Company
327 Broadway, New York

"The D & H"
THE
Delaware & Hudson
New Standard Route between New York and Lake Placid

Day and night Pullman Cars without change, via Saratoga, skirting the west shore of Lake Champlain.

Lake George, Ausable Chasm, Hotel Champlain, Lake Champlain, Sharon Springs, Cooperstown, and all Adirondack Resorts.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND BEST LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND MONTREAL.

Illustrated guide to the Northern resorts sent on receipt of 4 cents postage.

J. W. Burdick, General Passenger Agent, ALBANY, N. Y.

New York City Information and Ticket Offices, 21 Cortlandt Street.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED